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## Wilson paving his way to reject Market

By IAN AITKEN

All the signs are that Mr Wilson is preparing himself to come out eventually against entering the Common Market unless he can get much more detailed assurances about the true cost of membership than the Government's White Paper contains.

In his appearance on television tonight he will be deeply critical of the terms of the White Paper and will argue for more information on a number of points. But his final decision will not be given yet.

It emerged last night, shortly before Mr Heath made his Ministerial broadcast commending entry on the terms set out, that Mr Wilson and many of his Shadow cabinet colleagues are deeply dissatisfied by what they regard as the evasions and overall vagueness of the White Paper. In particular, Mr Wilson is understood to be determined to extract a firm overall figure of the cost to the balance of payments and will seek detailed answers to questions about regional policy under the Community's rules.

## Commons calendar

THE COMMONS are to be allowed 10 days to talk out the Government's White Paper on the EEC before they are asked to take a final decision.

There will be a four-day debate, without any request for a decision by the Government, on July 21, 22, 23 and 24, and six days' debate between October 21 and 28, at the end of the October debate, the Government will ask for a vote for or against Britain's entry into the EEC.

Mr Whitelaw, Leader of the House, said that the Commons services committee would decide next week about sound broadcast of the debate. But a final decision would be made by the House as a whole.

MPs whisked with surprise when Mr Whitelaw said he expected the House should see for the summer recess August 6. "It, however, the progress of business permits, it may be possible to recommend that the House should rise earlier."

## Heath: chance of Greater Britain

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

"We must go in if we want to remain Great Britain and have the chance of becoming a greater Britain—not a guarantee, but the chance, the opportunity, to take up once again our proper place in the world."

So said Mr Heath in television sound broadcasts last night when he was justifying the Government's decision to seek Britain's entry into the EEC on the terms negotiated.

He followed the sombre line of the Government's White Paper, published on Wednesday, in Britain's alternative to try to occupy the place of the old we once did. All over the world, he said, the old and new are changing and developing. More and more they are competing with for trade—in many cases for markets we helped to create. "You deserve to win, you deserve to win."

Lately the world has changed more than we have. Traditional markets are being taken from us and new ones are not automatically opening up in front of us. Yet we must still live by the old and selling."

Mr Heath summarised briefly the negotiators' ad done, commented: "We have done our best throughout to make sure that, before we decide one way or the other, there is no one, is over-looked. And the best is a good one. In fact, I think it's a good one better than anyone thought was going to be."

There was a price for entry, but it's a lot lower than many people thought it would be. If a country were as good as we think we are, we should soon be able to pay that price. But the extra growth we can expect as a result of being able to trade in a bigger market."

Some items in the shops could cost more—butter, cheese, beef. But milk, fish, tea, and coffee would stay about the same, and fruit and vegetables could well come down. Manufactured goods from Europe could be cheaper as tariffs were reduced.

Those who relied on a State pension or social security benefits would be protected, "from whatever increases there may be" if Britain entered the EEC. Mr Heath said that the Bill

for joining the EEC came to half a new penny in the pound a year over the first six years while we changed over to their system of food prices. He described this as "not a high price to invest in the future."

Britain wanted increased prosperity as soon as she could have it—and she had every chance of getting it. But peace could not be separated from prosperity, and joining the EEC was the best guarantee Britain could give herself of lasting peace in Europe.

More than that: "A British voice in the councils of Europe can once again fulfil the role we have so often played in the past—and Europe wants to hear that voice again."

He then summarised the argument in the White Paper, claiming that no present member of the EEC had lost its distinctive nationality by belonging to the EEC.

Mr Heath ended his broadcast: "We have the chance of new greatness: now we must take it."

World reaction to the EEC White Paper, page 4; Letters, page 10; Parliament, page 12

## Nineteen-months-old

Caroline Desramault, the child whose custody has been in dispute between her French father and her British mother, will remain in the care of her paternal grandmother until her parents' divorce is granted.

The Paris Appeal Court, deciding this today, ruled that the father, M René Desramault, should pay £27 monthly to his wife, Mrs Linda Desramault, so that she could exercise her right of visiting Caroline.

The court's decision was based on the belief that it would be wrong to change the way of life of the child, who is at present settled with her grandmother, M. René Desramault's advocate, M. Rolandé

between British market prices for food and those charged in the Community would continue to narrow sufficiently to reduce the additional cost of food imports to little more than £5 millions in the first year of membership and a total of £50 millions a year by the end of the transitional period.

Mr Wilson is understood to take the view that there is no basis for these assumptions about the trend of world food prices. It was being pointed out last night that many people believe world prices will in the end begin to fall again, and there is therefore little justification for assuming the contrary. It was also evident last night that Mr Wilson was responding to the highly critical mood in the Parliamentary Labour Party towards the omissions in the White Paper on the future of regional development policy within the Community, and that he was preparing to attack the Government for its apparent failure to obtain specific assurances.

Mr Wilson and a substantial number of his followers, are deeply worried lest the terms obtained by Mr Rippon debar a future Labour Government from employing the type of stimulant to regional development employed by the Wilson Government. In particular, he is understood to fear that investment grants will be banned under the Community rules.

Mr Wilson is therefore likely to demand the assurance that a Labour Government would be free to carry on with past policies and to develop new ones. It is pointed out that membership of the Community will in any case exacerbate the shift in the industrial centre of gravity of the United Kingdom towards the South-east.

Suspicion is mounting in the Labour ranks that Mr Heath's coyness about stating specific conditions of entry implies that the terms are a great deal worse than the Government claims. There is still deep anxiety about the effect of Government control over prices and investment in the steel industry.

Indeed, the White Paper appears to have satisfied Mr Wilson on only one of the four or five points which he demanded full reassurances in his speech at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, at the weekend—namely the question of capital movements inside the Community. The others—New Zealand and sugar, the balance of payments, and regional policy—are said to be unsatisfactory.

Mr Wilson's broadcast will however avoid an ultimate commitment for or against entry. It is said he is sticking to his intention to hear the views expressed at the special party conference a week tomorrow, at the series of Parliamentary Labour Party debates on Europe, and in the course of the four-day Commons "take note" debate timed to begin in the week after next. It is still his intention to announce his final decision at Labour's national executive committee meeting on July 25.

Originally, when the parents separated, a British court awarded custody of the child to the father. This judgment was reversed by the British Court of Appeal but M Desramault refused to hand over Caroline, who was being cared for by his mother in France.

He refused also to submit to the ruling of the Court of Versailles, that the child should be shared between her parents, spending alternating periods of three months with each because he feared that

once she was returned to Britain, the child's mother would make her a ward of court in case she could not be made to return to France.

Today M Desramault said the decision of the Paris Appeal Court confirmed his hopes and ambitions for Caroline. He was "transported and overcome with happiness," he added. The decision was "a precious encouragement" which could not fail to have a favourable influence when the divorce court came to decide which parent should have custody of the child.

Mrs Linda Desramault was given permission to visit the child at will, provided she gave a week's notice before



Big city life: a view from a tent in Christian Aid's emergency camp at Wormwood Scrubs yesterday. The two visitors, from San Francisco, have joined young people who cannot afford beds in central London. The temperature in London reached 28C (82F) at 2 p.m. (Picture by Don Morley)

## £50 M mineral search

Mining companies are to be given Government grants of up to a total of £50 millions to meet 35 per cent of the costs of prospecting. Tin, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, gold, and uranium are being sought chiefly to help diminish the £500 millions import bill for these metals.

(Report, page 17)

## Princess 'well'

Princess Anne maintained "good progress" yesterday after her operation for an ovarian cyst; doctors will see her again this morning. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh yesterday visited her in the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, Marylebone, London.

(Picture, page 7)

## A ton of runs

Geoffrey Boycott, England's opening batsman, scored his third century in successive Test innings when he took 112 off the Pakistanis at Headingley yesterday. In spite of this innings, his first-class average for the season dropped by 35, from 116.13 to 115.33. Close of play: England, 303 for 9.

And the Indians—the next Test opponents—ran up a £80 bill for broken windows at Leicester. Wadekar, the captain, smashed a £30 top floor window in the members' lounge with an 80-yard pull; and a sweep from Venkatraghavan smashed another £30 pane on the ground floor.

(John Arlott and Brian Chapman report on page 20)

## Jacklin back

Tony Jacklin and Lee Trevino, last year's and this year's US Open champions, go into the third round of the British Open today as the joint leaders on 139 after 36 holes. Both added three-under-par 70s yesterday in their 69 in the first round. One stroke behind is Huang Lu, of Formosa.

(Pat Ward-Thomas, page 21)

## Hot baby saved

Police in Birmingham had to break into a van yesterday to save a six-week-old boy sweating inside; when the boy got to hospital his temperature was 106°F. The parents went to the hospital and were told that the baby—"satisfactory at the moment"—would be detained overnight.

## Mystery of defector's identity deepens

By our Diplomatic Staff

The mystery over the defecting Soviet scientist, Mr Anatol Fedoseyev, has deepened with the release of supposedly inside information in Helsinki last night which has been firmly contradicted on three specific counts by official sources in London.

The information, which has been circulating in the Finnish capital, asserts that the scientist's real name is Ignatiev Alexandrovich Nikitine, and that he was a deputy director of the Soviet space programme under Leonid Sedov, in charge of electronics and cybernetics. According to this information, he is 61, studies at Cambridge University during the 1930s, and was secretly made a Hero of the Soviet Union for his long service to the Russian scientific and space programme.

In Whitehall last night this version was being strenuously denied. It was asserted that he was Mr Fedoseyev, that he was prominent in his own field of electronics, and was the man whose name appears in at least one scientific directory (Information USSR published by the Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1962) as the author of distinguished work on "powerful magnetrons."

It is further asserted in London that when the scientist first disappeared from the Paris

Air Show last month and reappeared in London, his wife went to the British embassy in Moscow, accompanied by her children and submitted a letter addressed to the Queen asking for intervention to obtain the return of her husband. In the view of experts in London, there is no reason to doubt that this woman was indeed Mrs Fedoseyev.

The material circulating in Helsinki suggests that the Soviet scientist has now left Britain and is being debriefed by experts in the US. This is news to officials in Whitehall. So far as the Foreign Office and the Home Office are concerned, Mr Fedoseyev is still very much in this country, glad to be here, suitably grateful for being given political asylum, and intending to stay for some time. He speaks fluent English and appears reasonably happy with events so far.

Apart from diplomatic quarters in London last night, security sources also insisted that Fedoseyev is still in this country, while confirming that he may choose to visit the United States fairly soon. But this is for him to decide.

British intelligence suggests that he is one of the most important defectors to arrive here from the Soviet Union for some time, and here there is a divergence, because the security experts in Whitehall

do regard him as having considerable seniority in the Soviet space hierarchy.

The scientist is living in a house in Central London, where he has been since his arrival here on June 18. Armed intelligence agents are living at the house and accompanying Mr Fedoseyev on the infrequent occasions when he leaves the house for a stroll in the open air. The Soviet scientist accepts the need for total supervision and protection, since it is clear that he is in danger of kidnapping or assassination.

Most of his visitors during his debriefing have been experts from the Ministry of Defence and the British aerospace programme, but it is believed he has also had discussions with officials from NASA, the American civilian space programme, both from Houston and Cape Kennedy.

In a despatch to the "Los Angeles Times" yesterday, Mr Don Cook, an international reporter of considerable experience, said that the scientist's defection was roughly equivalent to "America's Werner von Braun fleeing to the Soviet Union." His knowledge of the Soviet space, missile, electronics and scientific programme was already enabling American intelligence experts to make much more precise estimates of vital problems in the strategic arms negotiations now in progress at Helsinki.

In his original despatch, Mr Cook turned to back page, col. 6

## Wilson charges rejected by BBC

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

LORD HILL and his fellow Governors of the BBC have come out in stout defence of last month's TV programme "Yesterday's Men," which so displeased Mr Wilson and the Labour Party.

They admit that the row has impaired the relations between journalists and politicians and say the BBC will do all it can to restore understanding.

They accept certain detailed criticisms, but firmly reject most of the major charges levelled against the programme, and say it was perfectly fair to ask Mr Wilson how much he earned from the publication of his book.

The Governors' views appeared in a 17-page report, produced after they had met for six hours on Wednesday. It will not be the last report on the affair—the Labour Party is to conduct its own inquiry into allegations of bias against Labour since the election.

After the row blew up and Mr Wilson was reported to have threatened legal action against the BBC, Mr Maurice Tinniswood, director of personnel, and Mr Desmond Taylor, editor, news and current affairs, were asked to report to the Governors on the facts of the affair.

Eight pages of the statement are devoted to the background, citing dates and names: Mr David Dimbleby, the interviewer, and Miss Angela Pope, the producer, and some of the participants. A synopsis of the programme prepared by Mr Dimbleby last October was headed "Yesterday's Men," although it had various other titles, such as "Labour Party in Opposition," during the planning stages. Contracts with the ex-Ministers participating in the programme all referred to it as "HM Opposition." The title "Yesterday's Men" was finally decided upon in the middle of April, two months before the programme went out.

The Governors' statement also included a table of which ex-Minister discussed what subject, and lists the amount of time devoted to various topics. Financially, the role of the Opposition five minutes 50 seconds, the Industrial Relations Bill four minutes 29 seconds, the leadership question 11 minutes 33 seconds, and Com-

Turn to back page, col. 1

## Troops shoot two dead in Ulster

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Troops shot dead two men during rioting in the Roman Catholic Bogside area of Londonderry yesterday.

The army said that during the past few days small groups of terrorists and hoodlums had been attempting unsuccessfully to draw the security forces into operations in the Bogside. But when the hoodlums started using firearms and nail bombs it became necessary to return fire.

The first civilian to die was Seamus Cusack, aged 27, unmarried, of Melmore Gardens, who was shot in the thigh. He was driven over the border by friends and died soon after admission to hospital.

An inquest in Letterkenny was told by a doctor that if a

tourniquet had been applied when Mr Cusack was shot he might have survived. He had bled to death.

The army said two shots were fired by the soldiers—one at a man armed with a gun who was seen to fall and the other at a petrol bomber. But residents claimed that Mr Cusack was not armed when he was hit.

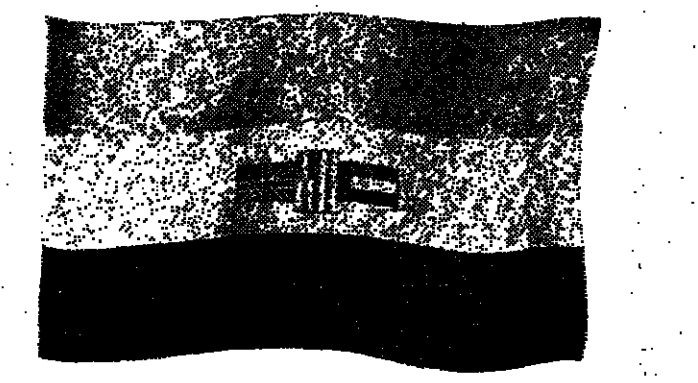
A protest march to the central police station by a crowd carrying black flags triggered off fresh violence. The station's main gate was attacked and stones were thrown.

Then another group attacked an army post with stones and soldiers fired rubber bullets to drive them back to the Bogside. A lorry filled with stones was used to ram an army Land-Rover and when the crew dismounted they were attacked with nail bombs.

They returned the fire and Desmond Beattie, aged 19, unemployed, of Donegal Street, fell wounded. He died before reaching hospital.

Two soldiers were taken to hospital but neither was seriously injured. The mob then hijacked an excavator and two other vehicles and set a lorry on fire. When attempts were made to break down the perimeter fence at an army post the mob was dispersed with tear gas.

The families of the dead men said that neither was a member of any illegal organisation. While the rioting was going on 200 women with heads bowed walked in procession past the army post.



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## OVERSEAS NEWS

## Ugandan pilots told to shoot down border intruders

Kampala, July 8  
President Amin today ordered the Uganda Air Force to shoot down any aircraft which attempted to cross Uganda's closed borders with Tanzania and Rwanda. In a statement from the President's office, described as a first warning to Tanzania — General Amin said anti-aircraft missiles would be fired at any aircraft violating the border. The Uganda armed forces would not hesitate to strike deep into Tanzanian territory in retaliation, if the situation demanded it, the President added.

General Amin returned to Kampala today from a flying visit to an army barracks at Mbarara, 30 miles north of the Tanzania border, where he has spent four out of the past seven days.

In his statement, the President said it was his Government's duty to protect Uganda from "any unwarranted attacks and hostile actions" taken by Tanzania.

The Uganda armed forces have tolerated enough abuses and insults from President Nyerere's regime. Ugandan dissidents had trained in Tanzania to attack Uganda, he said, and 600 men and 70 officers had already been lost as a result of Tanzania's "savage attacks".

Tanzania remained silent on Uganda's border closures today and on General Amin's decision to declare a Tanzanian Minister of the East African Community persona non grata. The Minister, Mr. John Malecela, in charge of Finance and Administration, was not available for comment at the community headquarters at Arusha, in Northern Tanzania.

The border closure stands a Rwandan Ministerial delegation which has been paying a three-day visit to Uganda. The delegation, led by Rwanda's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Anastase Makaza, was to have flown to Kigali this afternoon after signing a customs agreement with Uganda yesterday.

President Kayibanda of Rwanda is reported to have instructed Mr. Makaza to seek a meeting with President Amin. The Rwandan embassy here said a formal note had been sent to Uganda's Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting further information.

Rwanda's external trade is heavily dependent on Ugandan transit facilities, and the whole of the coffee crop — its main foreign exchange earner — is exported by the Kenya-Uganda railway. — *Reuter*

In Dar-es-Salaam: A Government statement accused Uganda of acting contrary to the rules of the East African Community. It said Uganda's unilateral appointment of a community official was unlawful because it had not been approved by the authority comprising the Heads of State of the three member countries — Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.

The authority has not met since Dr Obote was overthrown because President Nyerere refuses to sit with General Amin.

## Singer wants to leave

Moscow, July 8  
A prize-winning singer today demanded that the Soviet Government allow him to emigrate to Israel. According to sources here, Mikhail Alexandrovich, whom they identified as a Soviet state prize winner for operatic and classical singing, had sent a telegram to the Interior Minister demanding emigration rights for himself and his family.

Alexandrovich was described as the paternal uncle of Ruth Alexandrovich, a defendant at the recent trial of Zionist Jews in Riga. Miss Alexandrovich is serving a one-year prison term for anti-Soviet propaganda.

At the same time about 300 Jews in Georgia, are reported to have decided on a hunger strike in protest of the Government's refusal to grant them exit visas. — *UPI*

Yassir Arafat, the Palestine leader, welcoming President Sadat at the opening session of the National Council in Cairo yesterday

## Bad press for the guerrillas

From DAVID HIRST: Beirut, July 8

THE Palestinian guerrillas' rocket attack is another of those spectacular operations which, if they occurred frequently, would spell real trouble for Israel, but which, occurring as rarely as they do, tend if anything to underline the present weakness of the resistance movement. The attack is presumably timed to coincide with the meeting of the Palestine National Council which opened in Cairo yesterday amid general Arab scepticism about the guerrilla movement.

Aware of this mood the guerrillas are valiantly trying, in spite of evidence to the contrary, to show that all is well. But in their public relations, as in much else, the guerrillas are still paying the price of past mistakes.

With some justification Yasser Arafat complained to a Beirut newspaper this week that while before the September civil war the Arab press did nothing but glorify the guerrillas, now it only finds fault with them. The guerrillas, in spite of the worst of the worst, are still very active by the price of past mistakes.

Things may not be going as badly as they seem, but one can only hope that the guerrillas will not be brought to the prevailing Arab

impression of general guerrilla ineffectiveness in the West Bank, of gradual retreat in Jordan and dissection in their own ranks.

Although the guerrillas are active in Gaza, traditional hotbed of militancy, the Arab press has been insisting that they ought to be doing the same thing in the more important West Bank, where the Israelis have felt confident enough to ease certain restrictions on travel.

Another indication of the guerrillas' decline in Jordan came yesterday when a Palestinian, who apparently planted a bomb in the Jordanian phosphate factory, was hanged like a common criminal. The authorities said he belonged to a secret branch of Fatah — Fatah denied it. But the fact remains that this is the first time that Hussein has resorted to capital punishment in his relentless fight to restore his old authority.

Abu Iyyad, the Fatah second-in-command who used to be based in Amman, apparently now prefers to remain in Cairo. The army is pressing hard on the guerrillas' last big stronghold in the Jerash woods. The guerrillas are also running into difficulties in the Syrian Ba'athist regime, traditionally their main supporter, which, in quiet connivance with Jordan, has intercepted Algerian supplies for Fatah, harassing the guerrillas in one respect and not working to bring its own Palesti-



Yasser Arafat, the Palestine leader, welcoming President Sadat at the opening session of the National Council in Cairo yesterday

tinian protégé, the Saigah organisation, under tighter control. Within the movement itself, there is as yet no common strategy for overcoming the present difficulties.

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meanwhile, the Saigah organisation, under tighter control. Within the movement itself, there is as yet no common strategy for overcoming the present difficulties.

## Britain to expel 3 Iraqis

Britain is expelling three members of the Iraqi Embassy staff in London in retaliation for the abrupt expulsion of three British diplomats from Baghdad earlier this week. The announcement last night from the Foreign Office said that the three British diplomats, Mr. R. H. Khalaf, Mr. R. H. Khalaf, Mr. R. H. Khalaf, had been informed of the decision and that the three embassy officials had been given a week in which to put their affairs in order and leave Britain.

This treatment is in marked contrast to what happened in Baghdad when three British officials were given 24 hours to pack and leave and the British Ambassador was informed that they were guilty of espionage and plotting to overthrow the regime. No evidence of any kind has been produced and the allegations have been given wide publicity in Iraq — have been denied in the strongest terms by the British Embassy.

The Iraqi Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday to receive an official protest from the British Government through Mr. A. D. Parsons, the assistant Under-Secretary for Middle East Affairs. Mr. Parsons protested in particular at the total absence of any official explanation from the Iraqi Government for the expulsion of the three British diplomats who have now returned to Britain.

The Foreign Office is understandably angry at the manner of the Iraqi action, because the Vienna Convention on diplomatic procedure states that the host Government should be allowed for diplomats to make their personal arrangements for departure when they are declared persona non grata. It is to underline this point that Whitehall is giving the three Iraqi diplomats a week to leave Britain.

## Court decision is a blow to church

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 8

The decision of a Florence court this week to acquit nine people on charges of having disturbed a religious service and of having incited others to follow their example was no small victory for those Italians who want a more defined separation of the powers of Church and State.

The Church's power to remove Father Enzo Mazzi from his post as parish priest of the Florence church in the Isola district remains intact. Father Mazzi was judged by his archbishop, Cardinal Florit, to have been discredited.

He also was accused of having created a "community" around the Isola church where debates on Vietnam, Prague, and national events were encouraged. He also was accused of having created a "community" around the Isola church where debates on Vietnam, Prague, and national events were encouraged.

The Italian State, in the form of the police and public prosecutor, entered the controversy at the instigation of the Isola parish. Father Mazzi's dismissal in 1969, the Cardinal sent another priest to Isola to say mass. About two thousand people in the church protested that it could not be a "true" mass, because the parish was not "in communion" with the hierarchy.

This was literally true, because the Cardinal had refused to visit them or receive

them. A vote was taken which rejected the mass. The would-be celebrant called the Isola congregation "Protestants".

Somehow a group of neo-Fascists, led by a local party leader, had been informed in advance of the mass and they also were present in the church, some of them armed with chains, to create trouble and to shout rude remarks. It was their leader who denounced the Isola parish to the police, describing the church as "a soviet".

Indifferent  
Early in 1969 the Pope sent a letter to Father Mazzi asking him to seek reconciliation with the archbishop. Cardinal Florit finally agreed to receive a delegation from Isola and, after checking their identity cards, lectured them on obedience and on canon law.

Throughout the controversy, the Cardinal remained indifferent to the fact that the Isola parish was trying to interest its people in participation in church and world affairs, as recommended by the Ecumenical Council. It also has the best attendance rate in Florence, and ran a small leather factory for the physically handicapped.

One of the defendants, Father Gianni Ricciardi, now a factory worker, summed up the fears of the clerical-Fascist elements, which prompted the court trial. "Their real concern was not to defend the mass. They understood that a people who have become aware of their own power can become dangerous. One day they can even decide to strike back at those who humiliate them."

The Isola community still survives in a semi-clandestine manner, with parents refusing to have their children confirmed by the new priest. It probably will disintegrate with time, as the working-class parishioners eventually revert to being occasional churchgoers.

But at least their efforts to create a living church were not destroyed by the civil authorities, but by the hierarchy. The sentence of absolute nullity in the Florence court, however, is almost posthumous.

## German team wins air race

Victoria (BC), July 8

A West German professional pilot, Mr. Joe Blumstein, has won the London to Victoria air race marking the centennial of British Columbia. He scored 591 points, only nine short of the maximum, to receive the £21,000 first prize as overall winner.

Blumstein and his co-pilot, Fritz Kohlgruber, received another £4,000 bonus for top place in each of two stages — from Quebec to Ottawa and from Ottawa to Winnipeg to Regina.

Second of the 53 aircraft which ended the race after violent thunderstorms over the Eastern Rockies was an Irish chicken farmer, Timothy Phillips, who scored 580 points in his Piper twin Comanche to win £8,000.

There were four classes in the race — single-engine piston, twin-engine piston, turbo-prop, and jet. The jets were eligible only for class awards. Mr. W. Walker, of Tettnah, Staffordshire, flew a Piper Comanche to first place in the single-engine class, gathering 529

## Senators wonder at script like Alice

Washington, July 8

The Senate Banking Committee was told today that the greatest service Congress could do for the British taxpayers would be to let Lockheed slide into bankruptcy. Professor John Kenneth Galbraith, one half of the committee, outtraged the other with some trenchant barbs.

If the Senate passed the loan guarantee legislation, he said, "you are protecting Lockheed from bankruptcy in order to reward the British Government for bankruptcy. Such are the uses of charity."

Professor Galbraith added charitably that this did not mean there was no problem for Britain. "The completion of the engine contract will still be at heavy cost to the British taxpayer. Sensible Englishmen will tell you that Rolls-Royce, like Lockheed, is a luxury they can no longer afford."

Describing the problems of the TriStar as an "Alice in Wonderland" story, he said that Lockheed, like Rolls-Royce, had a penchant for unprofitable contracts. "Not to put too fine a point on matters, it has also grown soft, sucking at the public teat."

Professor Galbraith noted that two of the Administration's leading conservative advisers, Arthur Burns, the head of the Federal Reserve Board, and Mr. David Packard, Deputy Defence Secretary, had embraced the guarantee proposal with enthusiasm. "The enthusiasm for this would show that tertiary syphilis or terminal leprosy."

This was not surprising. A rescue of Lockheed, he claimed, would merely substitute the new fashioned socialism for the old fashioned socialism for the poor. "I've said on other occasions that the Lockheed loan has only one real justification — that is to rescue not Lockheed but my old friend the Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. John Connolly)."

"I have sympathy for him. As a new boy in town and as a Democrat in a Republican Administration he has needed to prove himself with the President. But surely he could be helped out in some slightly less expensive way."

Such a flow of golden funny lines amused several members of the committee. Senator John Tower (Democrat, Texas) asked the professor whether Lewis Carroll wrote the book. "No, I'm still writing my own material," snarled Professor Galbraith. The Senator conceded that it was "the most entertaining testimony we have heard," and departed.

Professor Galbraith, who has just returned from a year lecturing to Cambridge University graduates, is undoubtedly wittier than he is persuasive. But the flow of adverse testimony that the committee continued to hear has done nothing to help Lockheed's cause.

## Barrier model

A 400 foot concrete model of 24 miles of the Thames between Teddington and Erith is to be built at a cost of £150,000 to help Greater London Council study river conditions when the 1973 winter Thames flood barrier is built at Silvertown.

Altogether 57 planes began the race. Two crashed on the way to North America and the crews were rescued. One pilot, Roger Hannagan, an American, was disqualified. Hannagan, who finished the race, was disqualified after he left his cockpit on the tarmac at Freetown, following a disagreement between him and race organizers that he had been disqualified for not giving the required one-hour's notice before altering his crew. — *Reuter*

## TELEVISION

PETE, Dud, Spike, Kenneth Griffith and funny friends in an off-beat offering from John "Bed-Sitting Room" Antrobus seems the most original thought of the night ("An Apple A Day," BBC-1, 10.15). But you'll miss Ustinov expatiating to the Institute of Directors (BBC-2, 10.35).

BBC-1  
11 0 a.m. Golf and Cricket: Open Golf Championship and Third Test, England v. Pakistan.  
1 30 p.m. Watch with Mother.  
4 15 News.  
5 15 24 Hourly News.  
5 30 24 Hourly News.  
5 45 24 Hourly News.  
6 0 24 Hourly News.  
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11 0 24 Hourly News.  
11 15 24 Hourly News.  
11 30 24 Hourly News.  
11 45 24 Hourly News.  
12 0 24 Hourly News.

BBC-2  
11 0 a.m. Golf and Cricket: Open Golf Championship and Third Test, England v. Pakistan.  
1 30 p.m. Watch with Mother.  
4 15 News.  
5 15 24 Hourly News.  
5 30 24 Hourly News.  
5 45 24 Hourly News.  
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11 0 24 Hourly News.  
11 15 24 Hourly News.  
11 30 24 Hourly News.  
11 45 24 Hourly News.  
12 0 24 Hourly News.

BBC-2  
11 0 a.m. Golf and Cricket: Open Golf Championship and Third Test, England v. Pakistan.  
1 30 p.m. Watch with Mother.  
4 15 News.  
5 15 24 Hourly News.  
5 30 24 Hourly News.  
5 45 24 Hourly News.  
6 0 24 Hourly News.  
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6 30 24 Hourly News.  
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11 15 24 Hourly News.  
11 30 24 Hourly News.  
11 45 24 Hourly News.  
12 0 24 Hourly News.

8 0 Europa: Revolution on the Pirate Coast.  
8 15 Woodlanders.  
9 15 Woodlanders.  
9 30 Open Golf Championship.  
10 5 Birds on the Wing: with Richard Briers, Anne Rogers, Julia Lockwood.  
10 35 Peter Ustinov on the Art of Communication.  
11 15 News.  
11 20 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV  
LONDON (Thames)

2 30 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

LONDON WEEKEND

7 0 On the Buses.  
7 30 Sky's the Limit.  
8 0 Hawaii Five-O.  
9 0 Kate.  
10 0 News.  
10 30 Leader of Opposition on EEC.  
10 45 Horror Film: "Dracula," with Bela Lugosi.  
11 5 a.m. On reflection: Gerald Scarle on James Gilray.  
12 30 News to Me.

ANGLIA: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

News. 10 30 Leader of Opposition. 10 40 Name of the Game. 11 10 a.m. Reflection.  
CHANNEL: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

MIDLANDS (ATV): 1 30 p.m. Royal Show from Kenilworth. 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

WEST: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

SOUTHERN: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

YORKSHIRE: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

WEST & WALES (RTV): 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

Moment of Truth. 4 40 Women Only. 6 15 Zingalong. 6 30 Robin Hood. 6 45 News. 6 51 Report West. 6 58 Report Wales. 6 55 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: Man in the Saddle, with Randolph Scott, Alexander Knox. 7 30 Trouble With You, Lilian. 8 0 Kate. 10 0 News. 10 30 Leader of Opposition. 10 40 Name of the Game. 11 10 a.m. Reflection. 11 20 Late Night Line-Up.

RTV WEST: 2 30-3 40 p.m. Racing from York: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.  
3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

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3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
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5 50 News.  
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5 50 News.  
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3 45 Zingalong.  
4 0 Yoga for Health.  
4 25 Shipley.  
4 55 Secret Squirrel.  
5 20 Footy.  
5 50 News.  
6 0 Ripside: Ty Hardin in "Bound from California."

## RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m.; VHF  
6 25 p.m. News. 6 27 Farmington. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today. 7 15 Thought for the Day. 7 30 Regional News. 7 45 Today. 7 50 Today. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10 15 Today. 10 30 Today. 10 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 11 0 News. 11 15 Today. 11 30 Today. 11 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 12 0 News. 12 15 Today. 12 30 Today. 12 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 1 0 News. 1 15 Today. 1 30 Today. 1 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 2 0 News. 2 15 Today. 2 30 Today. 2 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 3 0 News. 3 15 Today. 3 30 Today. 3 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 4 0 News. 4 15 Today. 4 30 Today. 4 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 5 0 News. 5 15 Today. 5 30 Today. 5 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 6 0 News. 6 15 Today. 6 30 Today. 6 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 7 0 News. 7 15 Today. 7 30 Today. 7 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 8 0 News. 8 15 Today. 8 30 Today. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 15 Today. 9 30 Today. 9 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 10 0 News. 10



# Venezuela gives a lead to oil talks

## Hanoi rejects US plea for private talks

By JO BERESFORD

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet in Vienna tomorrow, with the most important item on the agenda. Oil producing countries want to know whether they should follow Venezuela in nationalising the unexploited concessions of oil companies.

But, according to the Venezuelan Minister of Mines, Senator Hugo Perez, this subject will definitely be discussed.

For three weeks, petroleum politics have been dominated by the Venezuelan initiative. The Caracas Congress in Caracas would nationalise all unexploited concessions in three years. So far, foreign companies have exploited only a fifth of their concessions, so the major part about six million acres will be affected if the bill becomes law.

**In vanguard**

This bill still must be approved by the Senate before it receives the signature of President Rafael Caldera. But it is unlikely to encounter great difficulty. The almost unanimous support it has received from Venezuelan parties makes substantial amendment unlikely.

The bill is the latest and most nationalistic of a series of bills passed in the past year. All have given Venezuela greater control of, and larger income from, her principal source of foreign exchange.

Venezuela has been in the vanguard of petroleum politics since 1958, and was one of the founding members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries in 1960. The body has been increasingly effective since 1960, mainly because members provide nearly 90 per cent of the oil for the Western countries.

Venezuela, however, appears to have sensed rather more quickly than her colleagues that the balance has shifted decisively in favour of producers with world production in balance with consumption, it has become difficult for companies to switch production to countries which give them a freer hand.

**Lobbying hard**

This is borne out by the attitude of the companies to the latest bill. The companies in Venezuela, which include creole, Shell, Texaco, and Mobil, have been vociferous in opposition, but have carefully limited comments to legal niceties.

Arguing that this is an encroachment on legal rights to take over concessions before they expire in 1983, they have been lobbying hard in Congress. But congress is intransigent. It says reversion of the concessions to the State is a fact, and that it can exercise its right to the concessions at will.

The companies now fear that the rest of the organisation will follow suit. They particularly fear that when concessions expire in 1979 there will be no extension, though the companies are supposed to have the option of extending them.

If Iran follows Venezuela, other members will not be far behind. While this seems to have no place on the formal agenda at the conference, it will form the major subject for conversation in corridors.

**A new papal commission**

Rome, July 8

The Vatican is forming a new commission to undertake Biblical studies. A directive which took effect today said the Pope was reorganising an old commission, but the measure amounted to its dismantling as an independent body, and the dismissal of its 36 members.

The new commission, whose 20 members have yet to be appointed, comes under the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Its president is the prefect of that congregation, Cardinal Seper, a Yugoslav.

The papal directive calls for cooperation with non-Roman Catholic institutes. It allows the commission to consult non-Roman Catholic experts, although these cannot become members. — UPI.

**Sound and fury at Forum**

Rome, July 8

ABOUT two dozen archaeology students, helped by tourists, opened a campaign today to force the Italian Government to halt a sound and light show in the ruins of the Roman Forum which they say is damaging the ruins.

The students, led by Professor Massimo Palladino, a member of the Council of Antiquities and Art, carried signs in several languages to explain their protests to tourists arriving to visit the Forum.

The United States today gave a cool response to the new Communist peace plan for Vietnam but suggested private talks to determine whether the initiative could lead to a settlement.

The North Vietnamese and the Vietcong immediately rejected the proposal for private talks, charging that America was evading the issue.

The chief US negotiator, Mr David Bruce, told today's session of the peace talks here that the Communist peace formula, though containing some new elements, did not appear to change Hanoi's basic demands or indicate its intent to end the fighting.

On leaving the conference, he said: "To try to put some limit into what has been a series of sterile proceedings for the past two and a half years, we suggested a restricted session next week. This was refused by the other side. We got a decided No."

Hanoi's chief negotiator, Mr Xuan Thuy, said he asked the American delegation to give the Communist peace plan its fullest consideration. But it refused to give a serious response for the time being. "That proves that the United States is not anxious to see American soldiers and prisoners return to their families as soon as possible."

**Private**

For a restricted session, all four delegations — the United States, North Vietnam, Saigon, and the Vietcong — would have to agree not to make the discussions public.

The Communist plan, submitted by the Vietcong's chief delegate, Mrs Binh, last week, promised the release of prisoners of war simultaneously with the withdrawal of US forces from Vietnam. The withdrawal would have to take place by the end of this year.

Saigon's negotiator, Mr Phan Dan Lam, opened today's session by criticising the plan as ambiguous. He asked bluntly whether Hanoi was prepared to pull out its troops from South Vietnam as the United States withdrew and whether North Vietnam and the Vietcong would continue to use force.

**Dispute over 15 Poles**

Belgrade, July 8

Yugoslavia has denied sending home 15 would-be Polish defectors.

The affair is one of the odder of the disputes that have divided Yugoslavia from other Communist countries over the past 20 years.

At its heart is Yugoslavia's status as a springboard for East Europeans who want to defect to the West. Yugoslavia's relatively open borders and frontiers with Austria and Italy are the incentive for many East Europeans here on holiday to make their way to the West. The version from the official Polish news agency, PAP, is that 15 Poles who tried to cross to the West through Yugoslavia were caught there, tried by a Yugoslav court and "returned" to Poland.

After police in Croatia and Slovenia the two Yugoslav republics bordering Austria and Italy — had denied any knowledge of the case the Yugoslav Foreign Ministry weighed in today with an official statement saying it was "surprised" by the Warsaw reports.

"All foreigners are treated in the same way," a Ministry spokesman said. If Poles come here without valid passports, "they would be sent to the Polish Embassy to obtain travel documents."

Accordingly, there is no question of handing over Polish citizens or extraditing them.

But in Warsaw, the Prosecutor's office flatly contradicted the Yugoslav version.

"It is true they have been handed over to Poland," a spokesman said. They were brought here by plane.

Indictments are being prepared in Poland, he said — not for attempted defection but for "other offences."

WALTER SCHEEL, the first West German Foreign Minister to visit Israel, makes his visit amid persistent reports of trouble in the delicate relationship between Israel and West Germany.

What brought the subject to the surface was Israel's anger over a joint guideline on Middle East policy agreed to recently by the Foreign Ministers of the Common Market.

Herr Scheel's approval of the confidential document is alleged to have brought Bonn closer to what the Israelis regard as the pro-Arab attitudes of France.

But what really seems to be causing concern to many Israelis is the fear that the present West German Government — a coalition of Chancellor Brandt's Social Democrats and the Free Democrats headed by Herr Scheel — has been manoeuvring to alter the special relationship between the two countries.

On the surface, it would seem that this special relationship could only have been intensified by the advent of Herr Brandt. He is an anti-Nazi of unimpeachable credentials, the head of a party that drew much of its pre-war inspiration and leadership from German Jews and, together with the Israeli Premier, Mrs Mitr, a stalwart of the Socialist International.

Ironically, it is precisely for these reasons that many Israelis seem worried about Chancellor Brandt. In their view, he does not bear the burden of having constantly towards the Jews and is therefore less inhibited about adopting a more independent line where Israel is concerned.

Much has been made, for example, of the rôle of Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the secretary-general of the Social Democratic Party and a man with many contacts in the Arab world.

Herr Wischnewski belongs to a school of thought which believes that Bonn has much to gain politically and economically by repairing the relations with the Arab countries shattered when West Germany established diplomatic relations with Israel.

Much also has been written in the German and Israeli press about Herr Brandt's efforts to achieve reconciliation with Russia and to maintain close ties with France. In both cases, the fear is the high priority he assigns to both goals could

# Cloudy days for Scheel's Israel visit

By JOHN GOSHKO

cause him to embrace the Middle East policies of these two countries.

"Der Spiegel" and other German press organs also implied that during the recent meeting of the Socialist International in Helsinki the relations between Herr Brandt and Mrs Meir were strained to the point of bare politeness.

In fact, the two Governments seem intent on re-emphasising that relations are as good as ever. There is little question that Herr Scheel's decision to visit Israel — after a great deal of procrastination in setting a date — represents a calculated piece of fence-mending.

For their part, official Israeli sources say that the doubts within Israel about the Brandt Administration result from unfounded suspicion and press sensationalism. While conceding that these anxieties do exist among segments of the Israeli public, the sources stress that they are not shared by Mrs Meir's Government.

Even the explosion over the Common Market document is viewed as something that could have been avoided. Although

the full circumstances are not known, it appears that Bonn got involved in a way that did not imply deliberate offence to Israel.

The incident grew out of the budding drive by the Common Market countries to coordinate their foreign policies in a way that will give them a stronger voice in world affairs. Among the first questions to confront the Six in this respect was France's persistent call for a unified stance on the Middle East.

When the Market Ministers discussed the question in May, Herr Scheel is believed to have agreed to the draft French proposal in the belief that the Six had to make a start somewhere on speaking with one voice.

Although the document officially remains secret, its contents are known to reflect a number of French views such as the ideas that Israel should withdraw completely from occupied Arab territory and that a demilitarised zone should be created on the borders existing before the Six Day War.

Israel's reaction was to make clear privately that it saw no



# Beauty and the Beast

Tokyo, July 8

Near-riots have followed the launching of low-priced cosmetics manufactured at the initiative of a Japanese housewives' organisation as a challenge to fancier and costlier products.

When the 100-yen (12p) cosmetics first went on sale, housewives stormed through the doors of department stores and supermarkets as soon as they opened and stripped the shelves within minutes. At a department store in Nagoya, central Japan, an overcrowded escalator broke down in the crush, and specially hired guards went into battle to control the economy-minded housewives.

The manufacturer hurriedly built a second factory, but demand still far outstrips supply.

The cheap cosmetics include 15 items, ranging from skin lotion and foundation to lipstick and eye shadow.

They were first manufactured under an agreement between the National Council of Regional Women's Organisations (Chifuren) and the Tokyo-based Jitsuyo Cosmetics firm for distribution among 6 million Chifuren members.

They drew little attention until Chifuren began to criticise openly certain well-known brands of cosmetics. Before long, another "housewives' organisation began to boycott the products of Japan's biggest cosmetic manufacturer.

Mrs Satoko Tanaka, secretary-general of Chifuren, said: "We learned in a magazine in 1967 that test results proved there was little difference in quality between 100-yen cosmetics and those on the market at 10 or 20 times that price."

Mr Yuji Shimada, executive director of the cut-price firm, said: "We spend little on publicity and advertising, sell products directly to retail shops, and use maximum economy on packaging and containers."

# US diplomats talk on in Cairo

Cairo, July 8

Department's views on how to reopen the Suez Canal as a first step toward solving the crisis.

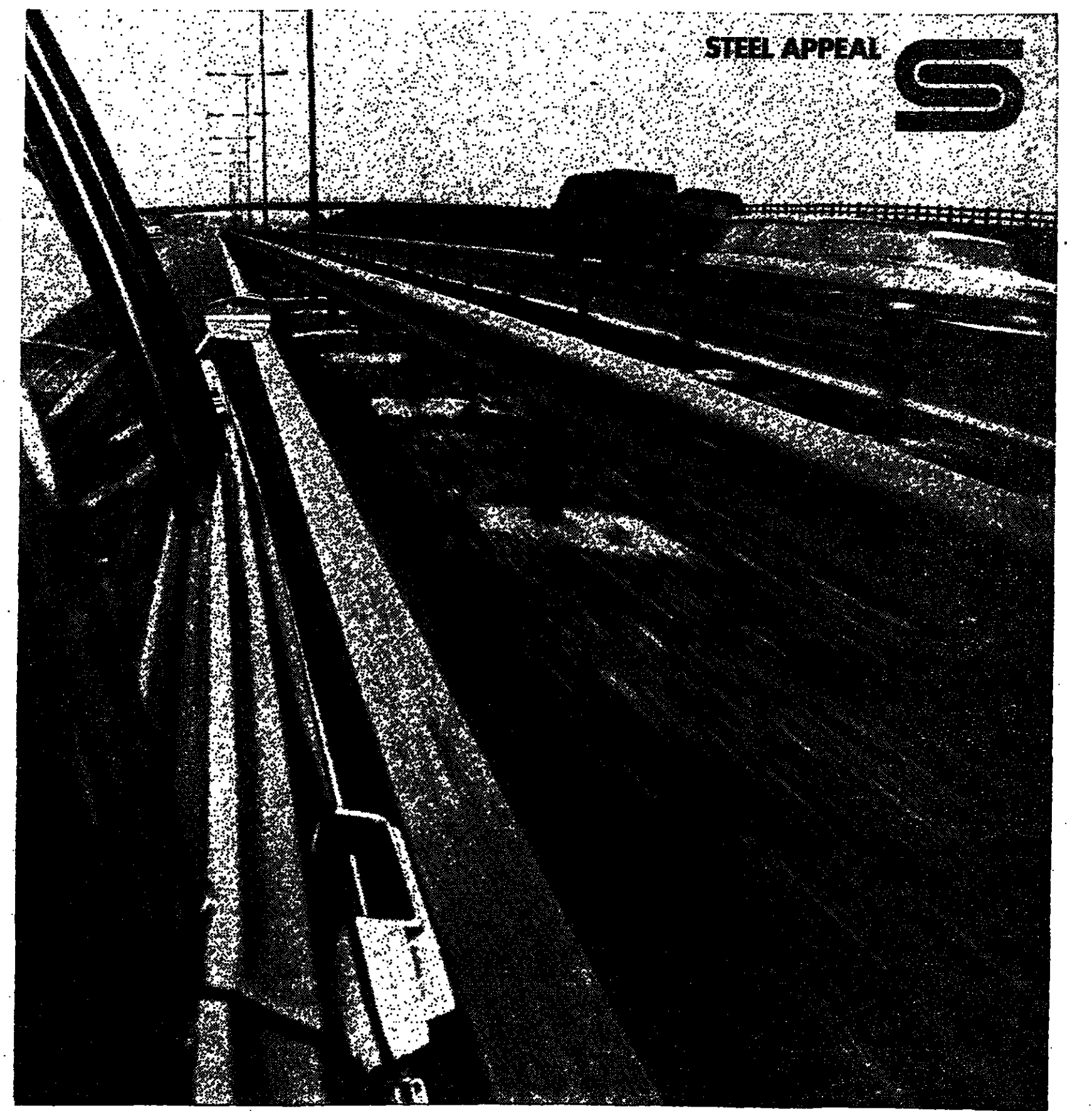
The length of their stay has strengthened the belief that the United States has a new Suez plan, which Egypt considers worth study.

The only meeting officially announced so far was on Tuesday. Then the Americans met the Minister of State, Mr Mohammed Ismail, who is acting Foreign Minister during the

absence of Mr Riad, his chief. Mr Riad is due back in Cairo in a fortnight after a tour of Eastern Europe.

Mr Ismail today had talks with the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Richard Beaumont. It was not known whether the American mission was discussed, or whether it was a routine meeting of the type which the Egyptian Foreign Ministry holds at intervals with envoys here to discuss the Middle East.

— Reuters.



# A steel lifeline 1,000 miles long

By 1975, there will be over 1,000 miles of central crash barriers on Britain's motorway network. The British Steel Corporation co-operated with the Road Research Laboratory who developed and tested the barrier for this programme. The resulting "tension-beam" design has proved the best available answer to the problem of "cross-over" collisions.

The steel barriers are mounted on mild steel legs. As a car strikes it, the barrier separates from the legs but keeps its height. It's tough enough to withstand the initial impact without snapping — yet it "gives" slightly to cushion the impact and

then nurse the out-of-control car along its length until it stops. The barriers don't simply prevent the worst cross-over collisions. They also greatly reduce the chances of the car bouncing back into the path of following cars.

The whole of Britain's motorway network could be equipped with barriers for the cost of only four miles of motorway. A small price to pay for the lives that would be saved.

Meanwhile, development work continues for the next 1,000 miles of steel lifeline.

British Steel Corporation



# Germans say old insular role rejected

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, July 8

The White Paper had a good press in West Germany today. Most newspapers published extensive summaries of the document, and several had editorial comment. Some leader writers recalled the remark of Mr Acheson in 1962 that Britain, having lost an empire, had yet to find a new international role. Mr Heath's Government, they concluded, had a clear vision of what that role should be.

The London correspondent of "Die Welt" Herr Fritz Wirth, described the paper as a confession of faith. Europe expressed with a matter-of-factness and clarity to a degree not previously shown by a British Government. It was the political charter of a Government determined to open a new era in British affairs, with all the consequences.

From NESTA ROBERS

Paris, July 8  
"Mr Heath's declaration of faith," as the French broadcasting system described the White Paper has received wide publicity. Television screens have shown the crowds queuing to buy the paper with the comment: "Who says the British never get excited?"

There is no official diplomatic comment. But observers have not been slow to link the implications of the White Paper with the failure of the Franco-German talks to affect Bonn's determination to leave the market. The fact that Mr Pompidou could scarcely have hoped otherwise, makes him no less displeased.

Speculation

The financial journal "Les Echos" notes that Britain will enter the Community without assuming, in practice, any obligations other than those which arise from membership of the Western European Union and that Britain would join at a moment when she could influence the development of a common foreign policy, which would be equally true of progress towards economic and monetary union.

This leads the paper to speculate whether Mr Heath and Mr Pompidou had not worked out a European monetary strategy. Overall, it considers the White Paper "a sincere plea for a new Europe," which differs fundamentally from the "vague and fantastic" memorandum presented to the Commons by Mr Wilson.

"Le Monde's" London correspondent, Henri Pierre, considers that Mr Heath has staked his political future on Britain's entry, "with the courage and firmness of conviction which is typical of him." The White Paper, Mr Pierre says, is an instrument of propaganda devised to convince public opinion rather than Members of Parliament.

# Feather theory on surplus

The TUC general secretary, Mr Vic Feather, claimed yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Barber, was sitting on a balance of payments surplus to pay for entry into the Common Market.

"A tourniquet to stop the economy from bleeding is one thing, but the Government has the tourniquet round the country's throat, and the country is finding it difficult to breathe," he said.

He told the National Union of Blastfurnacemen's conference at Scarborough that the present terms for Market entry would further hit the "deep-seated" unemployment in Scotland and the North-west and the North-east of England. "Sixty-three per cent of the men unemployed have now been unemployed for two months or more. It is becoming deep-seated where unemployment is the most intense."

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Although officials decline to comment specifically, they do not disguise their belief that British entry to the Common Market is virtually certain and that they will welcome it. They believe that in the long run America will benefit from expansion of the EEC. But they recognise that it will also pose problems.

President Nixon has given his blessing to the expansion several times. But this Administration believes that Britain's case was hampered rather than helped by what it considers the over-zealous attitude of the Kennedy Administration.

It is avoiding the same mistake. The problems which the EEC poses for the United States have become more obvious in recent years. Indeed, there have been moments of friction between Washington and the Community.

Any such development would almost certainly be actively resisted by the United States whose traditional export surplus has largely vanished in the last year or two. There is also feeling in the Administration and Congress, that this deteriorating balance of trade arises substantially because the European countries are not paying their share of the common defence expense - particularly that the non-dollar costs of maintaining 300,000 US troops in Europe offset.

While the creation of the Common Market seems to

# Islands want to keep status quo

From PETER HARVEY in St Helier

"We think we are on the way to getting the best of both worlds," a Jersey States official said in his office overlooking the harbour. "Britain's entry into the Common Market has dominated the lives of everyone here in the Channel Islands for the past two years. They still have to put pen to paper in Brussels, but we believe we will come out reasonably near the top."

Paragraph 124 of the White Paper published yesterday said: "We are seeking for the Islands arrangements short of full membership which would provide for an exchange of reciprocal rights and obligations between the Community and the Islands. We have proposed that a form of association... might be an appropriate way of dealing with the question."

The States and the people of Jersey, desperate to protect their valuable tariff-free trading arrangements with Britain and the Channel Islands' tax haven status, have waged a long and apparently successful battle to convince Whitehall, of the merits of their case and to get that case on the road to acceptance in Brussels and Luxembourg.

So vital is the Channel Islands' need for associate membership that, probably for the first time in their history they last week classified as "Top Secret" their bulky dossier of claims, which Whitehall submitted last week to the Council of Ministers, and which is expected to be discussed later this month.

Government officials here refuse to speculate on its contents, but I learnt yesterday that it amplifies the reasons why the Islands are seeking associate membership. The document details the islands' geographical position and population, how they are affected by isolation, and a few other facts of island life, including the high cost of transporting almost all necessities.

The document spells out the need for continued low rates of taxation (the current standard rate of 20p in the £ is estimated to have attracted almost £500 millions of investment here in the past 10 years) and goes on to mention that the size of the islands would make it

extremely difficult for them to adopt sophisticated systems of taxation. The Islands would also find it difficult to absorb the large amounts of Community legislation—again because of their size.

Senator Ralph Vibert, president of Jersey's Common Market committee, said last night that the White Paper's reference to the Channel Islands were "a very good summary of the position." He added: "What we are seeking is the preservation of the status quo, and I am quietly confident that that is what we shall get."

"We can afford to be out of an official told me today. 'What we are moving to with associate membership is a half-way-house. We would be clobbered, and we know it, if we were locked out of the ability to trade equally with Britain. And let's face it, if we couldn't sell our flowers, tomatoes, and potatoes to the UK, then we wouldn't have a thing.'

The Islanders, as well as being concerned about losing trading advantages if they stay out of the EEC, also believe that if they are in they would lose the islands' attraction as a "tax haven." Associate membership, it is hoped here, will give them the best of both worlds.

Official sources are reasonably confident of getting the EEC to allow Islanders free use of the low tax, high interest investment and banking rates here, of the Islands' tax haven status, and of the Islands' revenue from the investment moneys being poured into the islands is climbing year by year, and from the official viewpoint this is tax revenue for almost no cost.

"We believe we will be able to retain tax sovereignty," an official said, but when it was pointed out that the EEC has in the past put great pressure on other European "tax havens," such as Monaco, he shrugged his shoulders and smiled knowingly. "The 'Top Secret' document in the background. It may contain proposals that the Islands should, eventually, be able to increase their extremely low personal and corporate rates of taxation, but this is towards European levels."

lapse. There have been several changes of attitudes. At first in 1957, the Russians published a "great debate" on the Common Market. Since the Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957, the Soviet Union has refused to recognise the existence of the European Economic Community officially. But now that the EEC is not only here to stay but apparently on the verge of expansion, the mood in Eastern Europe has shifted.

Poland is shortly to send three senior diplomats to Brussels to make new contacts with the Commission's headquarters. Although both Hungary and Poland have had technical contacts with the Community on the question of their agricultural exports, the new Polish team will be dealing at a higher level.

It is known that the Poles are envious of the special trade agreement which Yugoslavia made with the EEC last year. Both they and the Rumanians would probably like to follow suit so as to safeguard their national economic interests as soon as they can.

The Rumanians have been quietly pressing the EEC to declare their country a developing area to enable it to get concessions from the EEC. But the Commission in Brussels insists that the EEC must first be recognised diplomatically. This is something which neither the Rumanians nor the Poles would willingly do before the Soviet Union does so itself.

Moscow is still not ready to take such a step, though it is taking a more realistic attitude compared with the days when it thought the EEC would col-

# 'Error' in Kennedy era avoided

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 8

have directly benefited the US industrially, agriculture has suffered. Industrial exports to the Sir have increased more rapidly than to any other area. But the main agricultural export, corn or cattle feed, has been falling. Any expansion of the Common Market is expected to accentuate this development. It is assumed that the Anglo-American grain agreement signed in March would be overthrown by British membership.

One consequence of EEC was a steep rise in American capital investment in the Six.

While the creation of the Common Market seems to

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No! No! No! I'm sticking to my Empire

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# School to aim for Europe

By RICHARD BOURNE, Education Correspondent

Hertfordshire "hopes to be the first local authority to have a European educational policy," Alderman Anthony Sheridan, chairman of the county's education committee, said this week.

The education committee, which has commissioned a document setting out possible future developments in British schools, has some ambitious ideas in mind. Among areas referred to by Alderman Sheridan were: language teaching, technical education and industrial training, school exchanges, a special link between Hatfield Polytechnic and a new university in the Rhineland Palatinate (Hertfordshire has a "twinning" relationship with this West German land), and a more pronounced place for European studies in the curriculum.

On languages the county is considering a mass education of French and German instruction. Alderman Sheridan said that the objective would be to have French available in every primary school from the age of nine, with German available in every secondary school.

Alderman Sheridan said that the German language teaching would be expensive to develop in the short term as few education colleges have German departments and therefore graduate German teachers must be recruited. However he hoped that the four education colleges in the county would establish German departments.

Stimulus  
School exchanges should also get a new stimulus. Hertfordshire is a county which by which every child could be sure of at least one European visit in the course of his school days. Alderman Sheridan emphasised that he was keen to get an arrangement with some part of France which was comparable to the agreement with the Rhineland Palatinate.

The county will also be looking at the implications for technical education, the equivalence of technical qualifications, and the like. One further education college in the county has already started to work on a paper outlining the possibilities.

Alderman Sheridan made clear that he thought that EEC entry would have inevitable consequences on the curriculum in the schools. He hoped that an integrated European studies course would be developed for the Certificate of Secondary Education.

A comprehensive school which would emphasise modern languages and European studies may be built in Essex, the County Council said yesterday. "The school would quickly build up links with schools across the Channel, with regular interchange of student pupils, perhaps on a term-by-term basis. The education committee will consider the plan in September."

The Oliva, a Singapore-registered freighter, sank yesterday after a violent explosion north-west of the main Danish island of Jutland, the Danish naval command said.

The command said later that the 18 people on board were rescued by a British ship, the Silver Eagle, and a Norwegian whale ship. One crewman was severely burned — UPI.

# Car shock for widow

A wrecked car in which a man died was seen by his widow only four days later on display in a town's carnival procession as a warning to road users. Relatives said yesterday that she was deeply shocked and that the vehicle should never have been put on show without the family's permission.

The incident happened at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, as Mrs Patricia Withington, 32, of Gosport, Hampshire, was being driven by her husband's uncle, Mr Terence Paul. They had been to a hospital to see Mrs Withington's father-in-law, who was badly injured in the crash at Great Kimble, Buckinghamshire.

Mr Ron Rayner, managing director of a breakdown service firm at Stocklake, Aylesbury, said: "I didn't dream the car would be recognised and certainly did not think that relatives from so far away would be Aylesbury at the time of the procession. I have apologised to the family."

# Norway climb beats Britons

Two British climbers were forced to abandon their attempt yesterday to reach the top of a 3,200ft wall on Trolltindane mountain in South-west Norway by the direct route.

In a radio report, Ben Campbell-Kell of Manchester and Brian Wyllie of Bristol said climbing on the wall had been extremely strenuous and they had encountered a series of very difficult situations. The direct route is considered one of the most difficult in Europe. — Reuters.

# Freighter sinks off Jutland

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**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS**

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the person concerned, should be sent to the Editor, 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. (Telephone numbers should be given in full.)

**BIRTHS**

FAIRHURST—On July 7, 1971, at 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, a daughter, to Mr and Mrs J. Fairhurst.

**ENGAGEMENTS**

BARNES—On July 7, 1971, at 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, a daughter, to Mr and Mrs J. Barnes.

**DEATHS**

ADSHAW—On July 7, 1971, at 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, a daughter, to Mr and Mrs J. Adshaw.

**DEATHS (cont.)**

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ROBERTS—On July 7, 1971,



## HOME NEWS

## Making infants equal

By our Education Staff

THE Inner London Education Authority may become the first to try to conquer the "birthday handicap." Every year many primary school children are deprived of months of education.

Its schools subcommittee will on Thursday take a new look at a plan first reported by the Guardian two years ago to provide half-time schooling for all children for one term before they reach the compulsory date of entry to full-time schooling.

The plan would conquer the notorious inequality of the present admissions system, which gives children born between September and early January up to a year's more primary schooling than those born in the spring and summer.

It would also ease the present abrupt transition between home and school. Mr Richard Palmer, the ILEA's former primary education inspector and author of the plan, says in a book published today that this leads to many parents, as well as children, breaking down in tears on the first day of term.

Introducing the book yesterday, Lady Plowden, author of the Government report on primary schools, said it had been established that the handicap suffered by children born in the spring and summer lasted through the rest of their education.

Mr Palmer said he hoped the scheme and the possibility of its national implementation "will be discussed with increasing intensity in coming months, in a way which transcends party lines."

From a survey of Battersea schools, he estimated that the "London plan" could be operated across the country for £25 millions a year "which is more or less chickenfeed compared with the whole education budget." The plan envisages:

- 1-FULL-TIME compulsory schooling for all children from the September after they reach five. Autumn-born children would start in the summer term after their fifth birthdays.
- 2-HALF-TIME schooling for all children in the term before the full-time entry date.
- 3-PROVISION for exceptional or younger children to opt out of part-time schooling.
- 4-VOLUNTARY nursery education for all children who, by the previous September, had reached the ages of three or four.

Mr Palmer said that this model proposed deferment in the full-time entry date would make the plan workable with very small increases in staff and buildings.

"It is not pie in the sky," he said. "It could be in force within a year or two of the necessary legislation being enacted."

ILEA shelved the plan last summer when the Conservative Government dropped its predecessor's proposals for a new Education Act.

## Workers hand in badges

Workers who lost their jobs only a short time after their firm won a Queen's Award to Industry yesterday handed back their award badges at 10 Downing Street.

Representatives of 360 workers from AEI Scientific Apparatus Ltd. at Harlow New Town handed in 18 badges and a petition signed by 2,000 people. They arrived in Downing Street wearing sailors' hats with the words "Morning Cloud" on the brim. Banners asked: "Any jobs on your yacht, Ted?"

Mr Charles Adams, former AEI shop stewards' convenor, said the redundancies were announced when only 50 of the firm's 300 workers had received their badges. Shop stewards stopped further distribution.

## Duke's visit

The Duke of Edinburgh, who is president of the International Equestrian Federation, is expected to visit Budapest in September for the European Driving Championships.

## Schoolboys man 'drug factories'

By our own Reporter

Schoolboys are helping to make amphetamines in laboratories which supply a quarter of the drug's black market, a police surgeon told a conference of the British Medical Association in London yesterday.

Dr George Mathers, from Gloucester, said that O level youngsters were making purple hearts, pens, and black and blue bombers. He feared that the do-it-yourself laboratories might start turning out LSD as in the United States. "It is almost as easy to make. The rule, you could say, is O level for amphetamines and A level for LSD," he said.

Most of the laboratories were in London and the West of England. Little chemical skill was needed to make amphetamines. "It costs only about £5 to make an amount which could fetch £500 or more depending on the market price. It is a very profitable business." Only one ingredient was needed, which was converted by reducing agents. "Anyone can do it. They can find out how from a chemical textbook. In fact, it is being made by people who know nothing about chemistry."

There was a long chain, going from the space who put up the money to buy drugs and equipment to the consumers. The Home Office and police forces were all well aware that there were secret laboratories.

The conference gave unanimous support for the BMA's resolution of a year ago calling for a voluntary ban on the prescribing of amphetamines. Delegates were told that last year 36 million doses were prescribed by health service doctors in England.

Dr Frank Wells, speaking of the pioneer scheme to ban amphetamines in Ipswich, said: "Ipswich is truly an amphetamine-free town. There has been no evidence of amphetamine use in Ipswich since the beginning of January 1970." The ban had been imposed in November 1969. There was now no trafficking in amphetamines, in fact none are to be had. Doctors in Ipswich agreed that none of the 128,000 patients needed them.

There was also no evidence of a new pattern of drug abuse, except for the transient misuse of a sedative, diphenhydramine methaqualone, which had also been voluntarily banned. The prescription of barbiturates had been strongly restricted.

Dr Wells said that Ipswich should not be seen in isolation. It was all too easy for drug takers to go elsewhere to find amphetamines. "Other towns and areas must follow suit so that eventually the whole country is amphetamine-free," he said.

ILEA shelved the plan last summer when the Conservative Government dropped its predecessor's proposals for a new Education Act.

## MP turns heat on for benefits

By JOHN WINDSOR

ON one of the hottest days this year, an MP yesterday asked all who have been refused supplementary heating benefit to complain to him.

Mr Michael Mescher, Labour Member for Oldham West, wants the elderly and disabled, regardless of income, to be able to claim up to £150 a week for heating by producing a doctor's certificate. He is particularly worried by the number of old people who die from hypothermia—subnormal body temperature. The number was 155 a year at the last count, and 30,000 more elderly people die in the winter than in the summer.

At present, he said, the only way of claiming for extra heating costs was through the supplementary benefit machinery. And the new weekly rates for extra heating were inadequate. "The present system of means-tested discretion is failing miserably," he said. "The great majority get 25p and no more. For most the real need is £2 a week."

Well below half the country's 7.5 million retirement pensioners received supplementary benefit and probably 500,000 of them did not claim their entitlement. Only about 2 per cent of the elderly or disabled received special help for heating.

Among other people who would shiver next winter were separated wives with children living in council flats with

By Richard Bourne

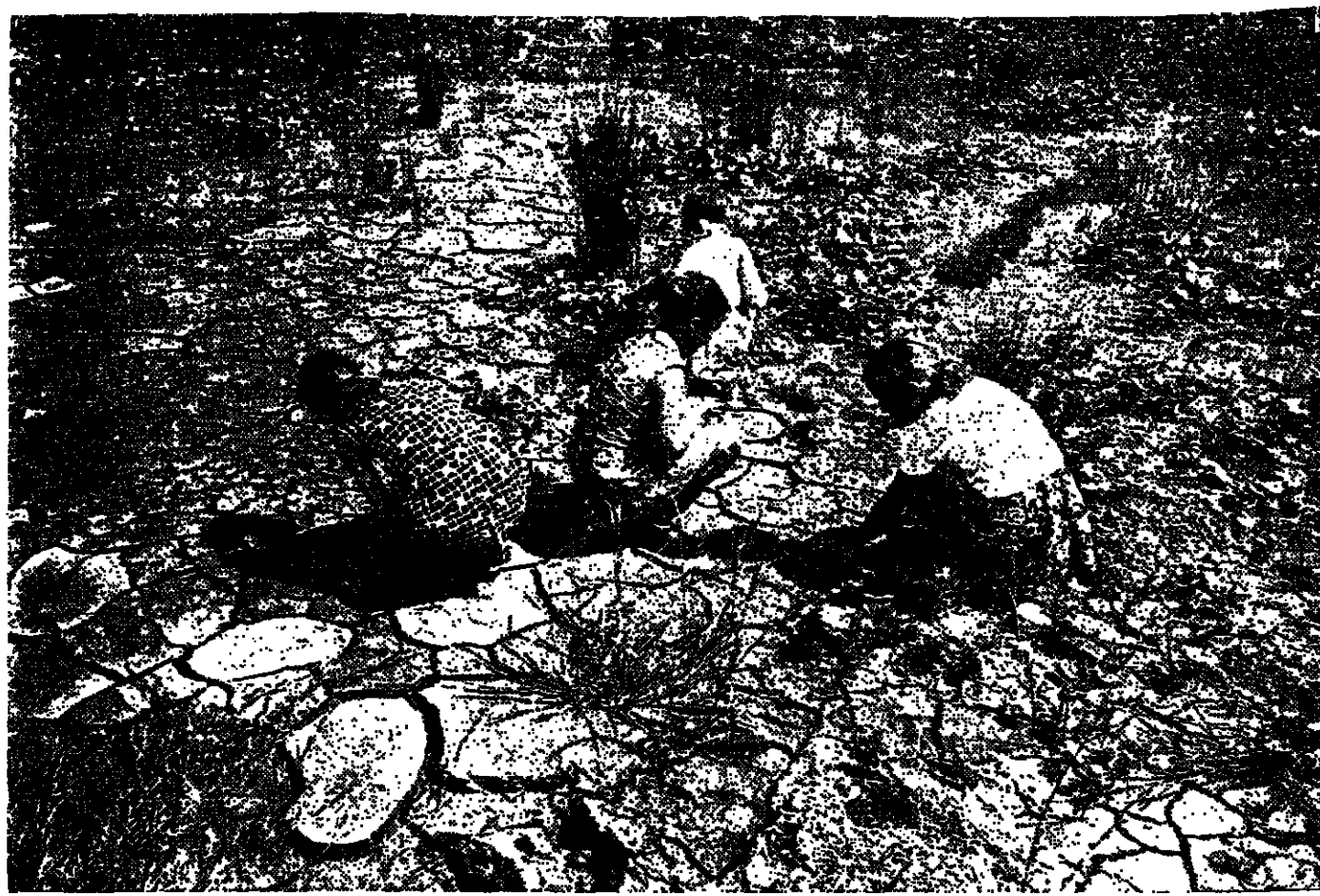
A BIG, disused quarry near Wrotham in Kent came to life again yesterday, acting for a day as a combination of open-air classroom and adventure playground. Fashionably, it was a study of environment.

Taking part, by permission of Rugby Portland Cement Ltd, were 75 children from the Kington primary school in St Mary Cray, along with six parents, 11 student teachers, assorted teachers, college lecturers, and an Inspector of Schools. In groups of half a dozen children to each adult they embarked on activities which would provide work for another fortnight of term.

Within minutes of arrival one youngster had caught a newt and several were producing fossils—ammonites, bellerophones, and fossilised crab claws—dating back from some watery, prehistoric Kent. "Here's a sparrow." "It's a hedge sparrow." "No, it's a house sparrow." "It was, in fact, a feathery skeleton and Mr John Van Santen, a primary lecturer at the Dartford College of Education, suggested that it should be deposited carefully to be firmly identified at a later date.

Mrs Mary Smart, secretary of the parent teachers' association, had come with some friends to barbeque sausages for the hungry workers. There were innumerable bottles of orange squash in the back-garden. Mr David Lindsay, a grey-haired Scottish head of whom Lady Plowden would entirely approve, oversaw the logistics, mopping himself with a towel in the Mediterranean heat.

The work was varied, imaginative, and absorbing. Children were recording impressions with cameras and



Children searching for fossils in the Wrotham quarry (Picture by Peter Johns)

tape recorders; measuring the distance across the quarry with a compass, rope, and plumb line; were collecting flora and fauna; analysing the vegetation and taking soil samples; sketching, identifying, and discovering. A little bit of rock climbing and hill sliding came as physical education on the side.

The organisation behind the day was considerable. Students

and teachers had come out to reconnoitre the site's potential, and the head had produced a massive list of items—including even one white sheet for catching the insects—to ensure that no possible operation broke down for the lack of equipment. There was even a mobile library for instant reference.

Mrs P. Aitchison, Mr Lindsay's acting deputy head, set

up her book store under a parasol with some encouragement from a parent and a former employee of the Department of Education, who is now planning to teach. There was a profusion of books on butterflies, pebbles, flowers, and insects.

For the student teachers it was the last day of term and a welcome chance to try out things with children after

escaping from their own curriculum. For Mr Lindsay it was a chance to enable the children to learn as he would always wish, through their own sensations and findings. Some of the product of the trip will be shown to parents at an open evening shortly. For a school with its quota of rehoused Cockney and gipsy children it was a hot, orderly and satisfying day.

## Culver charges 'violate US Constitution' claim

Grosvenor Square, London, on Whit Monday.

Professor Edward Sherman, of Indiana Law School, for Culver, submitted that the charges should be dismissed because the legal and constitutional position was "vague and overbroad." They were a violation of the First ("free speech") Amendment to the US Constitution.

Culver could be taking part in demonstrations every day without knowing it, Professor Sherman said, because the word "demonstration" had never been legally defined. An everyday meaning of "gathering of people for activities together" could be virtually any assembly coming together for church services or sporting activities," he said.

Professor Sherman added: "Under the proposition, almost 500,000 US Servicemen in Europe cannot participate in any form of demonstration during their tours of duty. We think this is a violation of the First Amendment. They are taxpayers and voters and have

a right to participate in discussions leading up to the exercise of their franchise."

Captain Franklin Luna, prosecuting, cited legal precedents. He said: "The defence posture in Europe will be jeopardised by the participation of US servicemen in political acts or expressions of opinion on explosive questions."

Major Franklin Flatten, staff judge advocate at Lakenheath, said agents from the Office of Special Investigations had taken photographs of people at the embassy protest. Captain Culver was in these pictures.

Major Flatten said: "We thought we should cancel Captain Culver's orders to go back home and restrain him until such time as we could examine the evidence." He thought the action to restrain Captain Culver was taken at the request of Colonel Dwight Roland, chief of the USAF in Europe, and added: "It did not seem unreasonable to me to restrain him."

The court adjourned until today.

## Thatcher optimistic on meals at school

By our Political Staff

Mrs Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, confidently predicted yesterday that more children would be eating school meals again in the autumn. She pointed out that the numbers had temporarily fallen after two price increases made by the Labour Government.

Labour MPs were angry during question time because of an answer Mrs Thatcher had given earlier this week, saying that a million fewer children were eating school meals. Mrs Thatcher claimed that the price of meals in relation to average earnings was about the same as it was 16 years ago.

The Government's Education (Milk) Bill ended its committee stage in the Commons yesterday and next week the House will be asked to finish the report and third reading stages.

The Labour Party's news sheet "This Week" publishes today a letter which the Deputy County Clerk of Perthshire has sent to MPs for the county, including Sir Alec Douglas-Home, and to Mr Norman Buchan (Lab, Renfrew West), who was an Under-Secretary for Scotland in the Wilson Government.

The letter states: "We are still in the process of taking in tenders for the supply of milk for next session, but already the price has risen to the point where it seems to have persuaded more suppliers than ever before that it is simply not worth their while to take milk to some outlying schools."

For example, the comparatively large firm which has supplied all schools in the central district of the county during the past session has indicated that it will not be tendering for next session on the grounds that it is not worth their while financially if milk is to be restricted only to pupils up to seven years of age. Other small suppliers have sent in similar intimations.

● Carmarthenshire Education Authority is to express concern to the Department of Education at the proposal to end free milk to children over seven. A report presented to the authority yesterday said that most children had to have breakfast at 8 a.m. or earlier, and lunch was not served until about noon.

● Milk consumption fell by nearly two pints a head between 1969 and 1970, said a report by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. The 242.3 pints a head drunk in 1969 dropped to 240.4 pints last year. In 1968 the figure was 244.6. Meat consumption remained steady, poultry increased its lead over mutton and lamb.

## Hint for future teaching degrees

BY OUR EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

The Council for National Academic Awards announced yesterday that students will be accepted in September for the first degree course in education to operate under its auspices—at the Notre Dame College of Education, Glasgow. The aim of the course will be to produce teachers for secondary schools.

The council's approval of Notre Dame is a special case as the college is not closely tied to any university as is usual in England and Wales. But it is a reminder to other colleges that, in theory, if they tire of their university links they may run their own degree courses through the council. It is known that several colleges, including Ditchbury College of Education, Manchester, have considered this, but they would need the permission of the Department of Education before going to the council for academic approval.

The council's announcement is one of three new blows in the debate on the future of teacher education—now being examined by Lord James's committee. The National Union of Teachers, in a statement yesterday, on the Bachelor of Education degree for serving teachers, called for an expansion of part-time courses, facilities for full-time courses, and a unit basis for courses with credit exemptions.

Bristol University's School of Education, in its evidence to the committee, proposed a new joint training organisation involving both Bristol and Bath Universities, a unit basis for the teachers' certificate, and a two-year general degree to be followed by a two-year specialist degree in education.

The NUT complains in its policy statement that universities have been slow and unimaginative in responding to a 1969 circular which requested them to set up Bachelor of Education courses for serving teachers. "Only five universities have definitely committed themselves to provide appropriate facilities for teachers to take a

complete B.Ed. course on a part-time basis. Few universities have yet developed a B.Ed. course specifically designed to meet the needs of serving teachers, and the large majority of universities are not even contemplating the provision of such B.Ed. options. It is very likely that 11 universities will refuse to establish B.Ed. courses on a part-time basis, and that seven universities will still refuse to admit, full-time or part-time, any serving teacher to the fourth year of an existing course."

The union believes that the local authorities should pay for seconding teachers to full-time courses and that there should be no discrimination against teachers trained on one- or two-year courses, or in other areas training organisations want a fully classified honours degree and special consideration, in arranging part-time courses, for teachers in rural areas.

The Bristol evidence is cautious in the way it puts forward its scheme for a two-year general degree followed by a two-year specialist one. "At the end of the second year students would be examined for the award of either an ordinary degree or, if the general introduction of two-year degrees is not felt to be appropriate, an associateship or some other new qualification that carries credit towards an eventual degree."

It considers that after the first two years students would be divided into four categories: those seeking immediate employment; those remaining in education colleges to undertake a concurrent two-year honours degree course in education; those transferring to a university to take a two-year course for an honours degree in a conventional subject; and—if the qualification after the first two-year course was not a degree—those who would remain in college for one further year leading to a teachers' certificate.

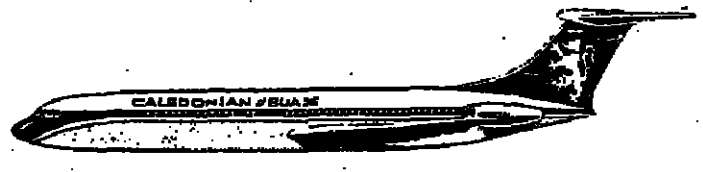
## Children identifiable

Children getting free school meals are still made identifiable to their classmates at five out of six schools surveyed by "Where," the journal of the Advisory Centre for Education.

The survey, published today, is based on reports from only 44 parents and teachers, 12 of them head teachers. But, if it is representative, it would suggest that most schools have not found a way of putting into effect the Department of Education's request for schools to keep secret which children get free meals. At a Lancashire primary school, the names of dinner-paying children were read out on Monday.

A Scottish secondary school had separate queues for payers and non-payers, based on different coloured tickets. A Kensington child was able to watch non-payers drawing their tickets in the school registry. Some non-payers aroused envy among other children. But one parent wrote: "I have got to the stage where I would literally rather go hungry than ask any Government agency for money. When you are poor you are down already. They seem to think that part of their job is putting you down." "Where" adds that methods of collecting dinner money were wildly confused.

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## ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

## ADOLPH (1836 7611). Com. July 29

## SHOW BOAT

## ALDWYCH

## OLD TIMES

## AMBASSADOR (01-35 1171). Fr. 8

## THE MOUSETRAP

## NINETEENTH BREATHING YEAR

## APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0

## FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE

## BY PETER NICHOLS

## ASHCROFT CROCODON

## COCKYNT

## CAMBRIDGE (836 4056). Even. 8.0

## INGRID BERGMAN

## JOSS ACKLAND

## AND KENNETH WILLIAMS IN

## CONVERSION

## Last 4 weeks Most Close July 31.

## COMEDY (020 2571). Even. 8.15

## GREAT YOUNG MAN

## CRITERION (930 3319). Today 8

## AFTER HAGGERTY

## CRITERION (930 3319). Comm. Wed. 8

## ALAN BATES IN BUTLEY

## DRURY LANE (836 8108)

## THE GREAT WALTZ

## DUCHES (836 8243). Evenings 8.30

## THE DIRTY SHOW IN TOWN

## DUKE OF YORK'S (836 5121)

## THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

## GARRICK (457 4601). Mon. to Th. 8.0

## DON'T START WITHOUT ME

## GLOBE (457 1921). 7.30. Mat. Sat. 3.

## CINEMAS

## ABC 1, Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8661)

## ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8661)

## ACADEMY ONE (437 3981). Last

## ACADEMY TWO (437 3981). Mon. to

## ACADEMY THREE (437 3981). Mon. to

## ACADEMY FOUR (437 3981). Mon. to

## ACADEMY FIVE (437 3981). Mon. to

## ACADEMY SIX (437 3981). Mon. to

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## ACADEMY FIFTEEN (437 3981). Mon. to

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## ACADEMY SEVENTEEN (437 3981). Mon. to

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## ACADEMY SIXTY (437 3981). Mon. to

## THEATRES

## HAYMARKET (930 9832). Even. 8.0

## THE CHALK GARDEN

## WITTY &amp; AMUSING PLAY. D.T.

## HER MAJESTY'S (930 6601). 7.30

## FIDDLER ON THE ROOF

## KINGS HEAD, Kingston. 01-226 1916

## LYRIC (437 3681). 8.0. Sat. 8.30

## HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES

## MAY FAIR (609 2561). Even. 8.15

## THE PHILANTHROPIST

## THE NATIONAL THEATRE

## NEW 836 3979. Tonight at 7.30

## OLD VIC. 928 7616. Tonight at 7.30

## OPEN AIR. Regent's Park (436 0431)

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## ROUNDHOUSE. 307 2554. Reduced

## THE LOVERS OF VIOIRNE

## OH! CALCUTTA!

## ST MARTIN'S (836 1443). Even. 8.0

## SAVOY (836 8881). 8.0. Sat. 8.30

## THE SECRETARY BIRD

## SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6996)

## SHAW THEATRE. Euston Rd. 588 1294

## THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

## NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH

## THEATRE UPSTAIRS 720 2554 at 7.30

## VAUDEVILLE (836 9881). Even. 8.0

## MORIA LISTER. TONY BRITTON

## LAMA MONTE. TONY BRITTON

## MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

## WHITEHALL (930 6927/7765). London

## PYRAMA TOPS

## WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Even. 7.45

## CORN REDGROVE

## ABELARD AND HELOISE

## CATHERINE VALENTE

## Use prefix 01 only when tele-

## phoning from outside London

## ART EXHIBITIONS

## COLNAGH'S

## EXHIBITION OF

## OLD MASTER DRAWINGS

## GROSVENOR GALLERY. 48 South

## HARLEQUIN GALLERY. 1 St. Chris-

## LEICESTER GALLERY. 22A Court-

## MARLBOROUGH GALLERY. 100

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# Walker pledge to save more rebuilt buildings

Legislation to prevent buildings being demolished in conservation areas without planning permission was passed yesterday by the Minister for the Environment, Mr Walker. He told a Civic Trust conference in London that this was a long overdue reform.

Mr Walker outlined a programme of measures for conservation which would start in the coming year. On the cleaning list in London are Burlington House, the Admiralty, Horse Guards, and the Royal Exchange. Work already carried out on the St James's Park Mount of the Foreign Office will be extended along Downing Street.

Mr Walker also said that to be drawn up more quickly, he said, and the repair and maintenance fund for such buildings would be increased by £1 million—“the biggest increase ever.”

Expenditure on clearing derelict land would be more than doubled and more Green Belt restrictions would be announced.

A report prepared by the Department for the Environment, published yesterday, said that a national fund for conservation of buildings, with a £1 million capital fund, could be set up to help to preserve historic buildings.

The report is called “Financing the conservation of Old Buildings.” Buildings concerned were those which were not maintained or wanted by their owners and which could not be converted to new uses through a normal operation of the market. Funds would be advanced to local preservation



The Queen leaving the King Edward VII Hospital for Officers in London yesterday after visiting Princess Anne, who had an operation on Wednesday for the removal of an ovarian cyst. The Princess is colonel-in-chief of two regiments

# Student teacher loses appeal

A STUDENT teacher, aged 19, who had a man living with her at her training college, would “never make a teacher,” Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said in the Appeal Court yesterday.

“No parent would knowingly entrust their child to her care. It was a fine example to set to others.” The court confirmed the college's decision to expel Gillian Ward, of Selborne Villas, North Park Road, Bradford.

Miss Ward had sought an order restraining the governors of the Margaret McMillan College of Education, Bradford, from acting upon the expulsion resolution, pending her action against the governors and Bradford Corporation, the local education authority.

Miss Ward was one of five girl students found with men in their rooms when staff at the college raided the living quarters.

Gillian's boy friend, Ian Fraser, was found hiding in a cupboard. She admitted that he had been living with her for weeks. He was not a student at the mixed college. The other four girls were reprieved.

Lord Denning said in his reserved judgment: “If she wanted to live with this man, she could have gone into lodgings in the town and no one would have worried—except perhaps her parents. Instead, she had this man with her, night after night, in the hall of residence, where such a thing was strictly forbidden.”

He said that many of the older generation were shocked when they heard about Gillian's conduct. But a lot of the students were not. Two hundred signed a petition saying that they, too, had “broken the terms of occupancy.”

Lords Justices, Phillimore and Orr concurred.

# Back to public life, says free Dan Smith

Mr Thomas Daniel Smith, the former leader of Newcastle upon Tyne City Council, was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of bribing a London councillor to get a public relations contract for a firm with which Mr Smith was connected. The jury was out for 45 minutes.

Mr Smith, aged 56, of Belle Grove Terrace, Spital Tongues, Newcastle, had denied corruptly offering Tongues Spire, then an alderman and deputy leader of the Wandsworth council, an inducement to show favour, or not to show disfavour, to Fleet Press Services Ltd, or other companies.

Judge Bernard Gills awarded Smith the taxed costs of his defence. He said: “In making this order I am not in any sense criticising the officers engaged in the case. I am exercising the discretion of the court.”

Mr Smith, looking very tired, said afterwards: “I am tremendously relieved. It is a tremendous strain going into court.”

You feel, can you convince 12 people that you are innocent? The answer is yes. There are times you have doubts, but in the end you know you are innocent, no matter what the verdict.

I want to get back into public life and I would like to be able to carry on the kind of work I hope has been useful.

I feel that people who didn't like me would not like me any more, and people who did like me would not like me any less.

The Mouth of the Tyne, page 11

# Killer gaoled for life

A man who shot dead a betting shop assistant with a .32 revolver in a raid with three other men was gaoled for life at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Mr Justice Melford Stevenson recommended that he serve a minimum of 20 years.

He is Michael Richard Baverstock (26), unemployed, of Decima Street, Bermondsey, London, who on Wednesday was found guilty of murdering Mr Stanley Butcher, aged 65, at a betting shop in Lower Road, Rotherhithe, London, on February 3. He admitted the robbery of £187 from the shop, and was sentenced to 15 years for this.

The Judge told him: “The jury has convicted you of murder, and murder for money. You shot that elderly and defenceless man through the chest. You saw him on the floor with blood running from his mouth. You thought only of saving your own skin and you fled, leaving him to die.”

Baverstock had claimed that the gun was fired accidentally as he barged open the locked door. He and three others had decided to “do a shop” to get some money to pay a debt.

Daniel John Duggan (41), unemployed, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, was gaoled for 14 years for the manslaughter of Mr Butcher. He was also gaoled for five years, to run concurrently, for two firearms offences.

Two men who had pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Mr Butcher and to the robbery were each gaoled for three years. They are Peter Crane (20), unemployed of Abbey Street, and Christopher Stephen Day (22), unemployed, of Chichester Buildings, both of Bermondsey.

Thomas David Bushby (23), a glass fibre maker, of Alscot Road, Bermondsey, admitted dishonestly handling £2 and having 36 bullets. He was gaoled for a year.

Anthony John Young (20), unemployed, of Fern Tower Road, Highbury, pleaded guilty to dishonestly handling £10 and was sentenced to Borstal training.

The Judge told Young: “You were fool enough to take £10, knowing that it was the price of silence about your knowledge of this repulsive crime.”

# Canal lives anew

By MICHAEL MORRIS

“You're here again,” one other said to another she met while they were pushing prams along the canal bank. The place as a stretch of the Rochdale Canal in Manchester, which the Corporation has turned into a landscaped, shallow water channel. It was opened a week ago and has already proved remarkably popular.

Children paddle, splash, roll, and even cycle in the ankle deep water. Adults too, take off their shoes and socks to lounge on the grass at what the canners call a linear park. Workers take picnic lunches on the grass.

Yet this is on a canal, which its original depth and murkiness, claimed the lives of at least 100 people in the past 20 years. The transformed stretch extends nearly 11 miles from the centre of Manchester through the industrially scarred districts of Ancoats and Miles Platting. Yesterday, children waded as usual in the canal, which has replaced the old lock gates.

Residents unimpressed where previously mothers would not allow their children. “Don't go near the canal,” was a familiar warning to generations. Yesterday a mother was heard saying to her children: “Are you coming into the water?” “Next to me on the bench a young man was reading ‘The Making of the English Working Class.’”

The water is only 3in deep and in flood conditions is expected to be at most 7in. Passing Mozart Close, next to the canal, Mrs Catherine Lane, said that on sunny days the scene was “like Blackpool beach.” Her son, Christopher, aged 15, remembered the time when he saw two children pulled out of the canal, dead, and another child, who was revived.

Tall chimneys still loom on the landscape. Some of them belong to derelict factories. When the canal has been treated as far as the city boundary, the scheme will have cost about £450,000. The first section completed has already attracted inquiries from local authorities.

The scheme is claimed to be the first major attempt to create a linear park, with a shallow waterway out of an old canal in an industrial area. The Rochdale Canal has been disused for many years, and had become derelict and dangerous.

# Smoking may be linked with cancer of bladder

By our own Reporter

Cancer of the lung has monopolised the attention of smokers for so long, and has been pushed with such diligence by the news media, that the menace of cancer to other parts of the body has been obscured. A small but significant corrective is now at hand. Research is being conducted into the incidence and causes of bladder cancer among smokers—possibly one in 20—less risk than of lung cancer, but formidable killer none the less.

The research is at the St Peters Hospitals, Earls Court, London, which specialise in all forms of the kidney and bladder. It has been helped financially in the past year by the St Peters Research Trust, a charity set up only a year ago with an initial target of £75,000 a year—a target which it has reached.

It takes the form of examining the theory that cancer of the bladder is caused by what is called the chemiluminescence of the urine—broadly, its luminous qualities, which can be measured. Since smoking leads to an increase in urinary chemiluminescence, the link between smoking and cancer of the bladder could be explained.

Dr George Rose, who is engaged on the project, said yesterday: “We have access to 2,000 cases on which to base our research. We are particularly interested in investigating the possibilities of ascorbic acid, in quenching the luminous properties in urine, which could have a similar effect on the bladder, to say, excessive X-rays.”

Considered in the light of the importance of the job, the resources have so far been almost derisory. The one capital cost has been £2,500 for a Du Pont biometer for measuring luminous properties.

The trust is also investigating other illnesses, including cancer in the prostate gland. Here, one of the things being measured is the concentration of male hormone in the blood before and during treatment.

The trust has made available £10,000 a year for five years to investigate nephritis, the commonest disease affecting the kidneys. Other investigations include cancer of the urinary tract and kidney preservation for transplants.

Another avenue in cancer research may be opened up by the biochemical investigations at University College, London, by Dr D. J. Williams and Professor B. R. Brabin. An article in “Nature” says their work may throw light on the way some chemicals cause cancer in some kinds of cells.

They suggest that carcinogenic (cancer-producing) chemicals interfere with the biochemical machinery which manufactures protein molecules in cells.

# Better cholera vaccine ‘near’

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

Scientists at Oxford University have achieved promising results in developing a new and more effective anti-cholera vaccine. Dr E. M. Vaughan Williams, of the Department of Gynaecology and two Indian research assistants have been using the vaccine on young rabbits.

“We have nothing yet that will protect the rabbit 100 per cent, but we feel we are on the right track. It still has to be shown that the new types of vaccine we are working with are effective in men as in rabbits,” Dr Vaughan Williams said yesterday.

“Many people both in this country and in the United States are working on this problem, and I think that new vaccines will be available for clinical trials quite soon. The situation in Bengal has highlighted the need for a more effective vaccine which gives protection for longer periods.”

The type of vaccine being investigated is based on a principle similar to that of the vaccine for immunity to diphtheria. Like diphtheria, cholera produces a toxin, and it is this toxin which does the damage.

But while people inoculated against diphtheria are assured of immunity, inoculation for cholera gives no absolute guarantee against contracting the disease, and a cholera vaccination is effective for only between three and six months.

# Fighting in the dark

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Mr J. N. R. Jeffers, director of the Nature Conservancy's Merlewood Research Station at Grange-over-Sands, said yesterday that ill-informed attempts to tackle pollution could be even more disastrous than the pollution itself.

He told a conference of the Institute of Statisticians at Nottingham University: “The real difficulty is that we know so little about our environment that we have no sound basis for rational decisions.”

Guesses and half-truths could only bring the country closer to the ultimate destruction of the quality of its life. He could foresee the possibility of further errors similar to that of killing marine life with detergents intended to disperse oil.

The statistical basis of much environmental research was frequently faulty. “My own estimate, based on a wide experience, research organisations, and industry, is that 50 per cent of this research is wasted by bad design and inadequate, if not invalid, analysis,” Mr Jeffers said. “In some fields of

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# Parliament —page 12

# Vietnam crux for Labour

By our own Reporter

They did not want their ticket to the top table taken away, lest voters concluded that under Labour Britain was no longer Great.

Mr Crossman combines an attack on Lord George-Brown and Mr Michael Stewart, both Labour Foreign Secretaries, with a side-swipe at their views on the Common Market.

The article goes on: “An ever-growing number of the culpable (in the US) are beating their breasts and admitting grievous error. So far we have not been regaled by a similar spectacle from Labour ex-Ministers. Lord George-Brown and Mr Michael Stewart do not hesitate to dispense wise advice about the brilliant future which awaits us inside the Common Market. They claim to speak as foreign policy experts, their laurels only recently removed from the brow.

“But on Vietnam they maintain a dignified silence. So the impression is being given that they must be excused all errors, because as upright Englishmen they could not be expected to know that an ally might tell them lies. According to this

# How children see ‘OZ’

Some children would find “OZ” magazine tame; others would think it “kids’ stuff,” and others would tend to be put off by it, the obscenity trial at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Dr Edward de Bono, a Cambridge lecturer described as an expert on child thinking patterns, said: “If you could say putting them off sex was harmful, then I suppose it would be harmful.”

Asked by Mr John Mortimer, QC, defending, if he would describe the “schoolkids issue” of the magazine as pornographic, Dr de Bono replied: “I would say it is more negative pornography. The magazine's treatment of sex deglamorised it and made it unattractive.”

Richard Neville (29), of Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, London; James Anderson (33), of the same address; and Felix Dennis (24), of Wandsworth Bridge Road, Fulham, London, have denied conspiring to corrupt public morals and to publishing an obscene article. “OZ” Publications has denied similar charges.

Dr de Bono told Mr Brian Leary, prosecuting: “The only thing which is really fashionable nowadays is to do your own thing.”

If a girl wanted to lose her virginity nowadays, she had the maximum of opportunity. At the age of 18 virgins were still in the majority. “It can mean that the majority of girls don't want to lose their virginity.”

Asked about parents' attitudes to their daughters losing their virginity, Dr de Bono said he thought the new fashion was: “If you want to encourage it is fine, and if you want to keep the old ideas it is fine as well.”

The trial was adjourned until today.



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ABOUT 20 YEARS ago, something called electronic music appeared on the horizon. It was a very small monster then, but there were those who foresaw a time when it would devour all living performers, and even advanced musicians were frightened by the sound of the monster's voice. "The howls and clanks of this music," Reginald Smith-Brindle wrote in 1953, "threaten our future. I admit the effect can be devastatingly dramatic but it will fall into the wrong hands—those incapable of anything better." Henry Reed's third programme composeress Hilda Tablet wrote her music reinforced concrete: articles on electronic music in the "Musical Times" for 1956 appeared under the heading The Lunatic Fringe.

The monster came closer very quickly, and we were relieved to see that several of its 40 or 50 faces wore friendly smiles. It seemed to want to settle down among us, and learned to sing, quite prettily, several Bach fugues. In no time at all composers and performers were patting the monster's head, and all the children at the conservatoires were asking to be given a ride on its back.

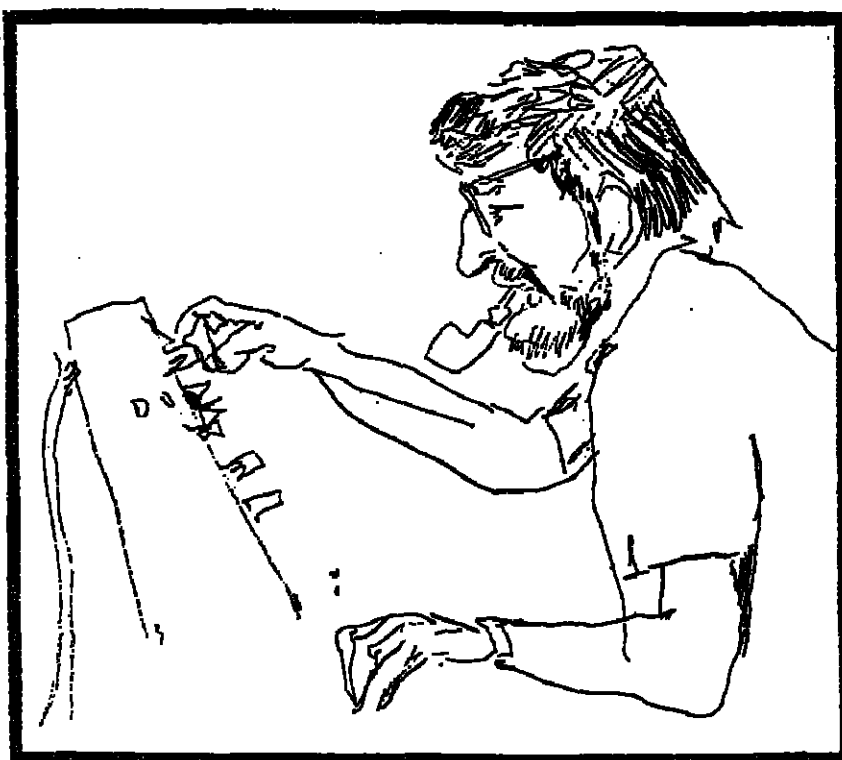
It's a bad time for prophets ("Read the first line and you'll find it has become quite mouldy," as Stravinsky said). For the chronicler there are advantages in the headlong rate of change. No need to hold imaginary conversations with the Galileos, Beethovens, Henry Fords of electronic music. Its pioneers are still with us. Tristram Cary, at 46, is still old enough to have been in at the birth.

When Tristram Cary began to experiment with the only good quality medium available was acetate disc, and it was on a small 78 rpm disc late in the end of the war: "no tape, no special EM circuitry, so we did the best we could with what we had." No grants for electronic composers either, and in fact no electronic composers. Cary's early career, as far as the outside world was concerned, followed therefore a normal pattern. A straightforward musical education at Trinity College, London, then lecturing at evening classes and work in a gramophone shop, while he slowly established a footing as a composer.

He worked first for radio, later for theatre, television, and film ("Lady-killers" was his first feature), making a name as a composer, able to turn out punctually the nine and a half seconds or seven minutes required, with that sharp sense of literary-visual-musical connection that makes a composer able to function successfully in the world of incidental music. "Wonder of Wonder of Wool," "Jane Eyre," "Quatermass and the Pit" . . . as he says, there's no law that says you can't write a good score for a bad film. Not that all his bad; of Richard Williams's "Little Island" and the music and stage versions of Muriel Spark's "Ballad of Peckham Rye" he speaks often and with enthusiasm.

The conditions of work, too, have always appealed to him: "being disloyal to our profession for a moment, there is a professionalism about show business which is sadly lacking in much concert giving except at the highest level. I like things to be done well, and a closed commission, in which I get my brief, liaise with a whole lot of fellow artists in other fields, make my contribution as well as I know how, get my cheque and finish, suits me very well."

During the early years, Cary slowly built up his own electronic studio, financing himself out of his earnings in incidental music. For an independent operator, expertise in fields of both music and electronics were first essentials. Hardly less, the ingenuity and built-in thriftiness of the craftsman: the ability to work one's way to a solution by means of the materials available, whatever these may be; the disinclination to throw out material or techniques. The battered odds and ends of electronic equipment in his workshop, the swatches of tape-offs in the studio, are the equivalents of the boxes of odd screws and nuts, the offcuts of two by one, in the carpenter's storeroom. His first tape recorder is still in use, though only for playback. He has been known to take over equipment put out for the dustman by the owner of another studio. By 1966, the original £30-worth had grown to £2,000 or so—much of it, however, in the form of which only would dare to use. He is not over-respectful of the elaborate and



Sketch of Tristram Cary, at the Cheltenham Festival, by Linda Kitson

## His monster's voice

**HUGO COLE on the career of Tristram Cary, a pioneer of electronic music who this week introduced an electronic programme at the Cheltenham Festival which included one of his own works, 'Trios'**

sophisticated equipment of some modern studios: "It is slightly ominous that the amount of interesting work seems to be in inverse ratio to the number of new studios appearing."

Cary's studio could be described as "classical with some voltage control"—that is, he still makes use of manual operation (the razor blade still a vital work-tool) but complex processes involving many parameters of sound can be carried out by means of analogue devices, using voltage fluctuations to represent variations of frequency, amplitude, and so on. Cary's techniques have something in common with his equipment: "I don't think any technique has gone out of date. The field is so rich that in the 20 years I have been working in it I have only added to my techniques, never thrown things away as outworn."

The pioneers of electronic music were for the most part drawn by the desire to bypass the performer, and to work in a medium that offered carte blanche in the matter of sounds available. A new start, and a break with the old, was indicated. "We cannot believe in any 'progress' from instrumental to electronic music," Boulez wrote in an early essay, "there is only a change of field of action." Cary shared the great dream, "to achieve true, uninstrumental communication—consumer link, by dealing directly with the actual acoustic material"; but positive interest in the new was not linked with any desire to abandon the old. This led to an apparent dichotomy between the fairly conventional early instrumental work and what we then regarded as way-out electronic music—though, as he says, "when you're sitting on your own work nothing is way-out—that is an external view."

As electronic and traditional music came to integrate more and more, with each other, this dichotomy became less of a problem, and the two separate strands of interest began to intertwine. Cary was also well placed to appreciate the fact that the role of the new music, when it came to move out of the laboratory into the world at large, might lie not in the concert hall alone, but in areas where the pre-

conceptions of the "serious" composer, conventional or advanced, might be irrelevant—the continuous listening-experience, the captive and (presumably) attentive audience could not be presumed in the new context.

It was, as we now know, in the world of radio, film and theatre that electronic music first found a world role. Who now wants full symphony orchestras in the Australian outback, grand pianos on the blasted heath? Well, some still do, it seems—Vaughan Williams and Hindemith extracts appeared, ludicrously, in the recent film of the "Ra Expedition"; but the use of electronic music in such contexts is today widely accepted and always on the increase. Many who have never been near a concert hall or heard Cary's name must have absorbed his music at subconscious level. Producers tend to think of electronic music in terms of funny orchestrations for TV commercials, weird sounds for horror films or space films; in the hands of less skilled practitioners, certain well-worn effects have already become clichés (and these clichés have even spread back into traditionally performed music). What is significant, is that electronic music is no longer a purely experimental activity—it is, however prosaically, working for its living.

Cary has never set up to be a prophet; he had, he said, plenty of ideas about the future of EM 20 years ago, most of which have come true—he never wrote about them, but was merely unsurprised by new developments as they came along. He admits, however, to strong interest in the environmental music of the future: "I would like to experiment with a continuous available music, always different and interesting, with varying emotional content—a very superior music, available in variety to subscribers, which could be influenced by the listener if he wished to do so, and perhaps with visual outputs added. He'd like to have helicopters flying high over London, dangling huge loudspeakers on 1,000-ft. cable, playing really public music to the whole town. Cary's first major experiment in this field was made when he provided a

sound-environment for the industrial section of the British Pavilion at Expo 67. This included escalator music, to lead the visitor into the section by means of a "pleasant but slightly astringent chord, revealed from the top downwards"; panoramic music for multi-track film; electronic "textures" to provide an atmospheric backdrop for other sounds. At the time of the exhibition, I met Theo Crosby, the architect who designed the section, and remember his surprise at the discovery that a composer could be businesslike, precise, punctual, mechanically-minded; so unlike the popular image of the dreamer with his head always in the clouds. But I think it is partly the appetite for creative organisation, and for problems that go beyond the conventional musical set-up, that have led Cary into this field.

Cary continues to write concert-hall music in most of the now accepted genres: pure synthetic, electronically treated sounds (both natural and instrumental), mixed works for live performers and electronic sounds. He is not much interested, as far as his own work is concerned, in electronic treatments of conventional material or in computer-composition. One major work still awaits performance—"Pecata Mundi" for voices, instruments and tape. Cary's own direct and forceful libretto deals with the rediscovery of our dead world, destroyed by overpopulation and effluents, by benevolent visitors from a distant galaxy, who piece together, from fragmentary evidence stored in computers, the story of the disaster. It is the visitors who are represented by human performers, the voices of the dead reaching us garbled, through the tape. Perhaps it is through such mixed works, in which the composer provides a sort of motivation for the use of electronics, that timid concert-goers are most likely to come to terms with the new music, which, if taken neat, presents so many problems—lack of visual focus; lack of familiar vocabulary of sound and uses; lack of the danger-element inseparable from human performance; thinness of experience where no background of associations exists.

Both Cary's position as an independent and his ability to make telling use of the spoken word, very rare among composers, who often compound every issue in their explanatory notes or philosophical manifestos) have led him, rather unwillingly, into the position of leading spokesman and propagandist for electronic music in this country. His own direct and forceful libretto deals with the rediscovery of our dead world, destroyed by overpopulation and effluents, by benevolent visitors from a distant galaxy, who piece together, from fragmentary evidence stored in computers, the story of the disaster. It is the visitors who are represented by human performers, the voices of the dead reaching us garbled, through the tape. Perhaps it is through such mixed works, in which the composer provides a sort of motivation for the use of electronics, that timid concert-goers are most likely to come to terms with the new music, which, if taken neat, presents so many problems—lack of visual focus; lack of familiar vocabulary of sound and uses; lack of the danger-element inseparable from human performance; thinness of experience where no background of associations exists.

The zest with which Berlioz or Wagner entered into practical matters such as concert-tour or opera-house organisation, or which Copland or Boulez show in the world of public music-making, corresponds to genuine needs to function as men of action. In such cases, the conflict between the creative work and the demands of the world is not a conflict at all. It is a matter of the urge to stay at home and think, must always be sharp. It shows itself, in Cary's case, in the gesture of exasperation every time the phone rings in the summerhouse at the end of the garden where his creative work is done. I am reminded of that dreadful telephone by Nadia Boulanger's piano which all her pupils will remember, and of the attitudes that went with it—refusal to take shelter; willingness to meet the world head-on, unprepared by self-made barriers, lovingly relative to government grants. "For myself," he says, "I believe that I should be a useful and self-supporting member of society, and manage as a going concern. This may mean that I am a bad artist but I can't help that. I deliberately went into the few fields where a composer can make a living, and I am not at all ashamed of this. I just hope that in my best creative years (ten years hence?) I can get the thinking I need."

operation and will not be able to attend the Moscow Festival. Antonin Bartusek (who has been published here in translation by George Theiner) was appearing. Bartusek, whose work was not published in Prague until 1965, has been refused an export visa. One of Poland's leading poets, and indeed an important innovator in post war European movement, Tadeusz Rozewicz, is making his first appearance as a poet in England. The Romanian poet, Nichita Stancu, D. J. Enright and Basil Bunting make up the British contingent.

exploration, but although the poems depend mainly on personal experience, and things sensed rather than things seen, this in no way lessens their public impact. There are two poems directly concerned with Israel now. "A View of Jerusalem," which was written after the Mahaneh Yehudah explosion in 1969, and "Memorial Day, 1969," about a father whose son was killed in battle. Even in English the poems are graceful and poised, best illustrated by the shorter more introverted pieces such as "Somebody Like You".

You must hurry in order to hear what the sleeping child said. When you arrive the muted syllables have already sunk back into his dream. You must hurry in order to be there when they lick the shore, come to rest. Somebody, somebody like you must identify them in the light. Carmi agrees that it is very easy for a poet to be elusive in Hebrew because of the long literary tradition. "I think that many of my poems may reflect the tensions and moods of the country, but not in a very overt fashion. As I say, poetry is self-examination, an attempt to get at the truth. You know, there is a Hebrew saying that the blessing descends from those things which are hidden from the eye."

Carmi has been writing poetry ever since he can remember, but always in Hebrew. He was first published here, in a translation by Dom Moraes, in 1964. A new volume, translated by the young American poet Stephen Mitchell, is due to appear from Deutsch in October. The publication was intended to coincide with the International but because of a long drawn out postal strike in Israel the uncorrected proofs matured long beyond their return date in a Tel-Aviv cellar.

The new collection bears out Carmi's assertion that for him poetry is self-

## review



Gielgud: Chichester

## CHICHESTER FESTIVAL

Philip Hope-Wallace

## Shaw's Caesar

A LOT OF WATER has flowed under the bridge in the 70 years since Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra" in the pre-eminent and new anti-romantic style of historical drama was played to admiration all over the world. That little, rippling Cleopatra should tell great Caesar at the end that it is he who is the big baby now strikes a strange kind of suffragette echo. It somehow fatally weakens what should be the dignity of the farewells between the two monarchs.

Nevertheless it is very well done at Chichester but today a lot of Shaw's Fabian silliness seems to have floated to the surface. Anti-British jokes which were no doubt fine and smart when Britain was a purse proud, imperial monster are now only amusing to those gigglers who will laugh at almost anything, like the wives of English literature dons who force their laughter at Shakespearean bawdy to show that they are well above being shocked. But how much of this nineteenth century view of antiquity now seems not dull but curiously flat rather in the way that "1066 and All That" has gone off the boil.

The Chichester production by Robin Phillips evinces no more faith in this old play than I seem to. But he gives it a lot of charm and high spirits in the new gymnasium or swimming pool style with Gielgud on the waterside. In theory Gielgud, great master of the stage word, ought to be ideal as wordy Caesar. But he is an actor for theatre in the round? He seemed to be dissipating his personality as yet to satisfy. I put this down largely to first night nerves.

As Cleopatra, Anna Calder-Marshall was delightful with plenty of temper and childish gusto. Peter Egan with an Italian accent gave us a most personable and volatile Apollodorus; Pat Nye, a dignified yet comical nurse, Herbert Gregg, a bowler-hatted Britannus, silly as any Southern Railway commuter; there was a good centurion to be noted by David Sinclair. Carl Tom's white settings, Anthony Jowles's music, which included a quotation from the Eton boating song, earned good marks and there were some very amusing displays of callithenics. In short quite good fun with a play not fully trusted for its own virtues.

## QUE CONCERT

Edward Greenfield

## Women musicians

WAY BACK IN the days when Ethel Smyth was conducting her fellow suffragettes in Holloway with her toothbrush, a militant band of women musicians founded their own society. Over 60 years they have made sure that the woman's cause in music is never lost by default, and at this Diamond Jubilee concert at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, the Society of Women Musicians certainly proved once again that when it comes to music-making women can readily keep pace with men.

Here we had one of our finest clarinetists, Thea King, leading an exceptionally strong quintet of colleagues in Mozart's rare Adagio for Two Clarinets and Tuba. There was the beautiful Norwegian Mason, leading a wind quartet in the witty Deux Mouvements of Jacques Ibert, and most challenging of all to male dominance there was a front-rank string quartet of women calling themselves by the exacting title, the English String Quartet. With Daphne Ibbott they played the Dvorak Piano Quintet.

But where was all the music by women composers that I am sure Dame Ethel and her fellows would have wanted to see in a Diamond Jubilee concert? Alas, there was only one piece, but that was aptly sweet and passionate, a prize-winning work in a recent competition held by the society: "The Silver Casket" by Margaret Lucy Wilkins.

## TELEVISION

Nancy Banks-Smith

## Rose Trelawny

I AM LOTH to be too pernickety about the teeth of any gift horse going in summer, a thin time for television. On Wednesday, with perfectly watchable programmes on all channels, I was so taken back by such largesse in July that I could only stand on one leg, mumbaling.

Mumbaling, among other things, that I think the cobwebby charm of "Trelawny of the Wells" (BBC-2) has been overpraised. It was a great slice of gaudy, surprisingly rich for Wednesday. Two hours of tridaddle about actors with hearts of gold, and true lovers, sundared yet staunch, and

a crusty old Scrooge character who, incidentally, at pennultimate backs the struggling young author, play and blesses the lovers.

It seemed to me so obviously a play for Christmas with its not-a-dry-hankie-in-the-house story and its heroine, Rose Trelawny who (with the help of a well-haired and a paler powdered) mature, from a high spirited girl into a noble woman. Pinner so often slips in line about a new naturalistic style of drama less stager, more true to life, that it is hard to believe that he means this—pantomime. It has a lavenderish freshness, as befits an elderly tale, but two hours is a long time on television and I struggled with the kind of repressed yawn that makes your ear go pop.

As it will certainly be repeated, and probably in winter, I commend it to your attention as a pleasant pastime suggest you drop in on a friend with a colour and watch the performance of Lally Bowers and Elizabeth Seal.

Resting, it does on the credit of the performance of Alfred Burke (Thames) should not go on for ever. It was with a pleasant stab of recognition that I saw his high-domed doggy head peering over a display of Bonjo in a supermarket at the beginning of the episode. It will be a disastrous day for Burke if he ever stops looking under-nourished. Bonjo of skull, stony of eye, damp of maw, and clearly in need of the love of a good woman.

The first episode of the fifth series, this disposing firmly of the love of a good woman. Her and her hot pot.

## LEEDS

Robin Thornber

## Children's theatre

IF THE purpose of the Leeds International Children's Theatre Festival is to compare different approaches to the production of children's theatre, the programme yesterday provided an object lesson in international styles.

Malo Pozoriste, the Yugoslav puppet company, packed the City Varieties in the afternoon with younger children (it's for six-years-olds upwards, until Saturday). Their show, "The Fantasies," overcomes the language barrier by having no words that matter. It's based on the black theatre puppet technique—invisible dark-clothed operators at the rear of the stage, the puppets painted puppet, lit by an ultra-violet lamp. But Malo Pozoriste combined this with a single visible actor—a hobo clown, caught in sidelighting on the forestage, who mimes his orchestral fantasies with the help of the numerous puppets—musical instruments, cats, dogs, and giant dice. Depending entirely on the company's immaculate technical accom-

plishment the effect is something like an animated cartoon in the sense it provides for imaginative escape from the shackles of reality. The disadvantage is in the limited use of the Yugoslav make of this freedom. Their simplistic slapstick seems curious, naïve and dated to us; the kids (those who could see) were held by the technique, but restless with their prying eyes. The puppetry was good, but the music was not. The Stagecoach Company from Newcastle upon Tyne University Theatre, differed point by point. On the empty open stage of the Playhouse they used five actors playing realistic characters. To tell the story of a crazy Georgian inventor trying to prove the sanity of his evangelical brother, locked in Bedlam asylum for setting fire to York Minster. "Play with Fire," by Peter Hawkins and Patrick Mansfield, teems with challenging ideas and confronts the audience as a jury of lunatics, with the problem of sanity. Its educational value is far more obvious (which isn't necessarily a compliment) than that of Malo Pozoriste. But it was also more successful in holding the smaller audience, evening audience. It's the 11-year-olds upwards and runs until tomorrow night.

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Cheltenham

## Gerald Larner

## Smith Brindle

REGINALD SMITH BRINDLE's latest music is electronic. The work of his first, performed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Cheltenham Festival last night, "Apocalypse," is a stage shortly before his reluctant rejection of conventional music's values for electronic "white sound."

So, though scored for normal orchestra, there is little "Apocalypse" which is not projected for the sake of sound itself—a distinct from sound as part of melody or harmonic ideas. There are few ideas of that sort, though there is no lack of rhythmic effect in the frequency cascades of percussion. It is a deeply pessimistic and eventually, tumultuously improved vision not only of man's destruction of himself, but also of his destruction of his music. Occasionally, and most effectively at the end of the work, a fragment of melody is heard on a vibraphone—the last human voice perhaps. Smith Brindle's message is powerful one, though the programme towards the climax of its expression too long, because discontinuous or evocative.

Leif Segerstam, a very talented young Finnish conductor, offered an intense and authentically dramatic performance. He was equally dramatic in Sibelius's Seventh Symphony, though self-indulgent, and not in the mind of the Cheltenham Town acoustics, convincing. The Scandinavian contributions he brought to the programme were Nielsen's First Symphony and Karl-Birger Blomdahl's Chamber Concerto for piano, wind, and percussion (1932). It is a curiously cramped and unexciting work with, however, an intriguing mechanism. Like middle-period Stravinsky, it is an perfectly married, particularly in the relationship of its rhythmic details and the overall shape, that the construction itself is moving, though the musical might seem undisturbed. Pianist was Hans Leygraf.

Some of these notes, apparently, later editions yesterday.

## VERSE GOES VAUDEVILLE ON THE SOUTH BANK

Raymond Gardner reports on the Poetry International, which opens tonight, and (below) talks to a poet involved

SINCE THE Poetry Book Society began its biennial festival in 1967, it has presented some 44 poets from 17 countries. That 12 of the poets have been Americans is predictable enough since translation can often provide insurmountable problems, but the list of foreign language writers is more than sufficient to justify the international claims and the original idea of Ted Hughes to provide British audiences with an opportunity to see and hear poets unlikely to appear in Britain.

Charles Osborne, assistant literature director at the Arts Council and co-director of the International with

Patrick Garland is a little bit worried about the bills this year. Poetry, like showbiz, has its star turns, and when you hire the Queen Elizabeth Hall for three nights, you need a few stars to fill out the seats and break even. He says: "I think we have a bit of a problem, and the two with the exception of Auden we don't really have one of those big names." The Poetry Book Society budgets on an annual Arts Council Grant of around £3,500 of which £1,500 goes to the International. There is a further £750 from the GLC. With ten poets appearing the purse strings draw tight. Everyone receives a £30 fee, a sub-

sistence allowance, and up to £80 travelling expenses.

The largest national delegation, the three Israelis, represent the remnant of an idea to feature writers from one country in the first half of each programme—an idea which came unstuck when the Russians offered something of a mystery package to be revealed on the night. A culture dip, Moscow style, is not Mr Osborne's idea of fun. The Israelis are Yehuda Amichai, who appeared in 1967, T. Carmi, and Chertok. Betor who at 26 is the youngest poet to appear. Edward Koeber, the Yugoslav poet and one-time Vice-President

of Slovenia is recovering from an operation and will not be able to attend. The Yugoslav poet, Antonin Bartusek (who has been published here in translation by George Theiner) was appearing. Bartusek, whose work was not published in Prague until 1965, has been refused an export visa. One of Poland's leading poets, and indeed an important innovator in post war European movement, Tadeusz Rozewicz, is making his first appearance as a poet in England. The Romanian poet, Nichita Stancu, D. J. Enright and Basil Bunting make up the British contingent.

the morning on top of the normal syllabus in the afternoon and evening. He went to Palestine in 1947, fought in the War of Independence, and has lived in Israel ever since. Would he then agree that he was among the first generation of Israeli poets? "That's a very arbitrary distinction as far as poetry is concerned. The creation of a State is a political base and not a literary one. The political date hardly has any meaning as far as literary development is concerned. In any case I find it difficult to distinguish where my influences come from since I grew up with both Hebrew and English language cultures working simultaneously. Until I came to Israel I couldn't see where the bridge was between modern English poetry and more classical Hebrew I was familiar with."

Carmi has been writing poetry ever since he can remember, but always in Hebrew. He was first published here, in a translation by Dom Moraes, in 1964. A new volume, translated by the young American poet Stephen Mitchell, is due to appear from Deutsch in October. The publication was intended to coincide with the International but because of a long drawn out postal strike in Israel the uncorrected proofs matured long beyond their return date in a Tel-Aviv cellar.

The new collection bears out Carmi's assertion that for him poetry is self-

## THE ELUSIVE MUTED SYLLABLES



T. Carmi

T. CARMi has been working on the Penguin Book of Hebrew Verse for more than seven years. The contents will cover the span of Hebrew poetry from the Bible to the present day. Carmi just calls it a comprehensive anthology—as well he might with around 2,000 years of literary history to go on. Less modestly he points out that the research and reading, which took five years, was even greater than for the Latin anthology. He says: "There are areas of Hebrew poetry which haven't even been read by poets although they've been researched by scholars, philologists and historians. There are poems which have not appeared as poems before, only in prose. And there are poems which have been hidden away in obscure liturgical collections from the Yemen, India, Greece, and North Africa."

Carmi is in Britain for the Poetry International. After the London readings he moves on to Edinburgh and Cardiff. He's worried about how you get to these places and hopes he'll be chaperoned by He's 46, is married with a son in the army, and has a taste for Scotch in enormous proportions. "It's fresh off the plane." You feel obliged to join him. Carmi was born in New York and went to parochial school, which you father was the same as any other American school except that the Jews spent twice as long behind their desks with Hebrew in

של, מילים



# WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Black activist • Know your sherry • Cooking with courgettes

JOHN ARLOTT  
samples a little sherry

## Decanted

EVERY EXPERIENCED drinker knows that the offer of a glass of sherry made by anyone of unknown drinking standards should be regarded as no more than a basis for negotiations. The word sherry covers the greatest aperitifs, some of the best dessert wines, some bland imitations and some of the most fearful concoctions in the world. Strictly it means a fortified wine made in the Jerez region of Spain. In practice, California produces more wine called sherry than Spain and in England, when sherry is proffered in a decanter, its country of origin is, in descending order of probability, South Africa, Australia, Cyprus, Britain, Spain, South Africa and Australia both produce a drinkable sweet sherry for the English market. Some of it was drunk by connoisseurs. Far more, however, was consumed by middle-aged or older ladies who regarded themselves as non-drinkers but would tuck back a bottle of sweet sherry with their fruit cake at tea time.

Sherry has the great advantage denied to other great wines of being reproducible year after year to a set standard and flavour. The vintage in the Jerez region rarely fails in quantity or quality and since sherry produced from the network of casks of different wines of different years is properly a blended wine, the bearing a particular name are more or less identical whenever they are made.

### Sweet palate

Sherry as a dessert wine is a separate subject. As an aperitif the best is the dry. Tio Pepe, the first widely marketed fino, acquired such a reputation that many people still think it is a type of sherry and not a trade name. The general palate, though, especially for tipping, still inclines towards sweetness, even while making its concession to the sophisticated idea of dryness by consuming a number of sherries called dry—such as Dry Sack, Dry Fly, Bristol Dry and Sander's Dry—which are in fact mediums. These are, too, the sherry-tippers' drinks, rounded and full without being cloying; they are the best selling sherries of the present day as the sweeter "milks" and "creams" were a decade or two ago.

The London vintners of the 1840s sold their cheap sherries at nine pence a bottle; their best at 5s; all were presumably Spanish. A few years ago the prices grew closer together on either side of £1 a bottle. Now they have begun to draw apart again so markedly that Williams and Humbert, who can keep their medium dry Cordon to £1.07, Pando—a fino—and the widely selling Dry Sack to £1.24, have put out a range of Fino, Amontillado, Medium and Golden Cream at 93p a bottle. Laytons ship the same range, and a Manzanilla as well, at between 90p and 97p. Whitwhams of Altrincham in Cheshire, wine merchants of some distinction on a busy traffic corner, have an honest Fino (their No 6) and an Amontillado (No. 7) at 95p.

Montilla is not to be accurate, a sherry; it is not a fortified wine and it does not come from Jerez but from Cordoba. It did, however, give Amontillado its name; it does resemble Manzanilla. It is a fine aperitif, in general slightly lighter than sherry, and a magnificent accompaniment to oysters. There is an acceptable quality—sweet, medium or fino—from Ehrmann at £8.20 a dozen: Laytons have the Alvear Fino and Cream at 97p a bottle; Peter Dominic a range of three at 87p.

Of all wines sherry is the one in which the best is comparatively cheapest. The difference between a Bordeaux ordinaire and a chateau-bottled premier cru of a great year is that between 75p and £6; burgundies range from 70p to £4. Sherry, however, has a narrower range and it is possible to give a dinner party a quite unmistakable quality of luxury simply by starting it with a great sherry—which can be bought for less than £2.

### Lightly chilled

William and Humbert's "Dos Cortados" for instance costs only £1.53; an old oloroso, full and completely dry, it makes a memorable impact. It should be lightly—but lightly—chilled. Not a tipping wine, a single glass, perhaps, two before dinner gives the old theory that these sherries improve in the decanter is false. They will grow great in the barrel; improve in bottle; but never after the cork is drawn. The La Riva "Fino Palmas" (a fino), Garvey's "Fino San Patricio" (a fino), and Brooks' "Fine Old Oloroso" or, as a medium, Harvey's "Fine Old Palma" are all sherries of considerable distinction at less than £2 a bottle.

Manzanilla is another matter. Although by Spanish law it is a sherry, it has a completely different, and quite unique, aroma and dry flavour, said to derive from the salty sea winds that blow across the vineyards near San Lucar de Barrameda. Manzanilla has its own devotees—especially among Spaniards—who drink it exclusively in preference to sherry. Most of the leading wine merchants sell it at about £1.30 a bottle: and Garvey's "La Lidia" is both reliable and reliable. Some of the great names in Manzanilla do not appear so often as they did. One rarely sees La Gitaine; and it seems that the British agency for La Gitaine—so called because of the string twined into the cork—lapsed with the passing of the firm of Asber Storey.

Anyone on holiday in Spain would do well to bring back a few bottles of either, or that majestic Montilla, the Alvear "Carlos VII". They will fit a meal, above the ordinary, and recall the favour of a drink for two people from a cave in the shadow of the edge of the Spanish sublimae.



Caroline Hunter



## ENCOUNTER WITH VEGETABLES:

by Skeffington Ardron

## Marrow minded

THE SPECKLED, club-like forms of young courgettes are so tiny that you can easily hold four or more of them in one hand, but although they are extremely tender and easy to cook, they are often in danger of being killed by kindness—perhaps smothered under a blanket of rich sauce, or disintegrated into a formless pulp. One recipe even demands that they be washed, peeled, sliced, sprinkled with salt, weighted down by a plate, drained for an hour, then par-boiled, then finally sautéed in butter. There's not much left of a courgette's self-respect after this sort of treatment.

Why such elaborate methods should be used to prepare such a simple vegetable is a mystery: perhaps its French name trails with it associations with *haute cuisine*. Basically, courgettes are simply small marrows and belong to the enormous family of Cucurbitaceae, whose members sprawl, literally, over Europe, Asia, and the Americas. It is the family which includes melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, all sorts of gourds, and squashes and marrows of all sizes, shapes, and colours.

As well as the now frequently encountered courgettes, two other kinds of summer marrows which sometimes appear on the English scene are always worth snapping up—custard marrows, and christophines. The custard marrow is the cympling so popular in some parts of America. It looks like a plumped-up circle, white, with scalloped edges. The inside is aqueous, greenish-white. Very small cymplings only need scrubbing, then steaming or baking whole before being served with butter, salt and pepper.

The other marrow I would never pass by is the christophine, also known as chocho and as chayote, which is occasionally found in markets specialising in West Indian produce. Christophines are more or less pear-shaped and covered with non-vicious prickles. They are rather lumpy in shape with several deep creases running up the sides. Although there is an off-white variety, they are generally light green. The flesh is pale, translucent green, with a flavour to match. In young specimens the flat white seed is also edible. Christophines are best steamed or boiled for half an hour or more until tender, then they can be eaten hot with melted butter, or cold with mayonnaise or used in any recipe suitable for summer marrows.

The easiest possible way to enjoy courgettes is to eat them raw. They are very good cut up into fingers, sprinkled with a little garlic salt and served with a bowl of mayonnaise or softened cream cheese to dip them in: or they can be sliced thin and tossed with a green salad, where their pale yellow discs rimmed with green add delicate colour and flavour. Another attractive combination is Ham and courgette salad. Put into a large salad bowl two cups of cold boiled rice, two cups of diced, cooked ham, two cups of sliced courgettes, one cup of diced sweet red pepper, one teaspoon of fresh, finely chopped mint, and a teaspoon of onion salt or chopped chives. Moisten this well with about a cup of plain, live yoghurt and let the flavours blend and chill together for one or two hours.

Ratatouille, in which courgettes, tomatoes, green peppers, and onions are simmered with garlic in olive oil, is too well-known to give yet another recipe for, but it is well to remember that courgettes are also good sautéed on their own, with just the addition of a little mint, salt, and lemon juice at the last minute. Courgettes cooked with olive oil are delightful either hot or cold. If cooked in butter they are good hot, but a congealed mess when cold.

Courgettes can also be halved and braised in consommé, or cut into sticks, dipped in batter and fried. They also make fine timbales, or can be poached in an anchovy-flavoured cream sauce before browning under the grill, or... but why spend precious summer minutes in the kitchen with a vegetable willing to give of its best with so little attention?

## Under exposed

Elisabeth Dunn on the girl who brought colour to a Polaroid negative

"WE ARE living in the age of technological fascism. Polaroid imprisons a black South African in 60 seconds." "Did Polaroid shoot every South African black?" On phrases like these, Caroline Hunter, a black girl from New Orleans with an Afro cut, gold-rimmed specs and a "Free Angela" badge, has built up a reputation for industrial and racial militancy which has its roots in what she calls the "international conspiracy of white supremacy."

She is a serious girl of 24, a research chemist turned radical who has rattled the Polaroid Corporation of America to a point where it is at least reconsidering its position on trading in South Africa even if it cannot eventually bring itself to pull out: "I want to see Polaroid down to one penny," she says.

Which is understandable. After all, Polaroid fired her in February for "misconduct detrimental to the best interests of the company." The events which led up to her sacking have cost Polaroid a four-man fact-finding mission to South Africa, \$20,000 in donations to Boston's Black United Front; some hundreds of thousands of dollars in advertising and considerable loss of face.

Miss Hunter's Polaroid Revolutionary Workers' Movement started up last September when a colleague stumbled across an inter-office memo dealing with the sale of Polaroid identification systems to South Africa. The system in question, the ID-2, takes and develops a photograph in two minutes, seals it in unbreakable plastic and registers the holder's name, picture, and any other useful information in computers. It is supplied to South Africa through a Johannesburg distributor. Polaroid says that it has never sold its ID equipment to the South African Government for use in the apartheid programme. Some 65 systems have been sold in South Africa to industrial users and to the army and air force "solely for identifying military personnel."

The Polaroid Revolutionary Workers'

Movement launched the attack on its parent company with a rally last October and demanded that Polaroid pull out of South Africa, that it condemn publicly apartheid and turn over its South African profits to liberation movements inside the country. Polaroid responded by firing two members of the PRW31 committee, issuing a statement to the effect that it abhorred apartheid.

A month later it bought space in 28 American newspapers announcing that it was continuing to operate in South Africa (though stopping deals with the Government). It would initiate training programmes for black employees and set aside a proportion of its profits for black education, Caroline Hunter, and her committee, along with the "Boston Globe" dismissed the company's gestures as a public relations smokescreen designed to protect Polaroid's tenacious economic dugouts in a racist country.

Miss Hunter was born and brought up in New Orleans, Louisiana, a state not well known for progressive racial attitudes. Her political bitterness has its roots in the old world racism of the Deep South. "All black people in America are at survival stage. Even middle-class black people. We call it undernourishment." Her father was a waiter and she one of six children. She bought herself higher education by working in the laboratories of a predominantly black Catholic college. "I worked two years through college. After that it was scholarships, grants, loans, you name it. Finally you realise that the financing has got something to do with white supremacy." When she graduated, she went straight up north to Cambridge, Mass. to work for Polaroid.

Cambridge was scarcely more sophisticated. After six months Miss Hunter says she discovered that black employees at Polaroid were being paid 20 per cent less than whites who were doing equal jobs. Since the company had successfully resisted trade unions there was nothing anybody could do about it.

With the South African ID revela-

tions, PRW31 moved into gear, the issues became clouded and allegations as to what uses ID-2 was being put to by the South African Government became freer and more imaginative. Today, while still vigorously campaigning for withdrawal from South Africa, Miss Hunter sees Polaroid as the Big Eye menacing society in its most innocent and domestic roles. "In Massachusetts you have to have a Polaroid ID with your social security number on it to get a drivers' licence. As of 1972 all credit card holders will have to have a Polaroid ID. Kids in Cambridge high schools are having to carry an ID. Children at the age of ten are growing up in an atmosphere of pressure that I never felt until I was 20."

"The campaign has turned into a protest against world control. Polaroid has a world monopoly on identification and while we realise one man cannot control the world, a group can. What the revolutionary workers are saying is that the world is in danger. Polaroid made a fortune off the backs of exploited blacks in South Africa and if people in the US realised it, they're as guilty as Nixon because they accept it. They don't want to get involved."

"People have to develop an international mind. Children know at birth the difference between right and wrong but the longer they exist the more they learn to take a dollar and ignore the other kid. This is why the creation of the so-called American Negro has done so much to destroy liberation. The poor whites are told that they're OK because they can look down on the blacks. If only the blacks realised it, their roots are in Africa and that's where their resources are."

It may be that Caroline Hunter is stretching her case to breaking point but that does not diminish Polaroid's role in South Africa and its tacit approval for apartheid. Polaroid for its part may be helping the world to see crabs under water but its own involvement in South African politics remain, to say the least, murky.

# Stop:



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FLORA MARGARINE



## The beginnings of wisdom

Signs that the Government is moving towards reflation are welcome. It would be pleasant to think that the sheer intellectual pressure of arguments advanced yesterday at the National Economic Development Council, notably by the TUC, had persuaded Ministers that this is the direction in which economic wisdom lies. It would be even more delightful to believe that the Guardian's consistent advocacy of expansion—in Mr Jenkins's Chancellorship as in Mr Barber's—had at last convinced the dry men of Great George Street.

Experience suggests, however, that Mr Heath and his advisers are less likely to have seen a light on the road to Damascus than to have experienced a thunderbolt on the road from Bromsgrove, not to mention Hayes and Harlington. For politicians a healthy fear of the electorate is the beginning of wisdom. The Prime Minister may not be the totally rigid man his public persona has sometimes suggested. A year of experience has taught the Government something. Perhaps decisively it has taught the most enthusiastic Common Marketers that they cannot take a depressed nation into Europe.

Reflation is only part of the argument, however, and for this reason it is well that the argument is taking place in Neddly. If the experience of the Macmillan, Douglas-Home, Wilson, and Heath governments has shown anything, it is that Whitehall is much less powerful than many people think (or fear). Modern governments are rewarded or punished for their management of the economy, and the electorate appears to be growing ever more volatile in distributing its praise or blame in proportion to rises in the cost-of-living index. Yet it is clear that the Government can act only as a catalyst in solving our economic problems, and that the results are heavily dependent on widely dispersed decisions on the two sides of industry.

It is to be hoped that the Government's advisers know this in their marrow as well as

their minds. Sometimes it seems that the Treasury understands demand management—even if it is not very good at it—but that it does not understand how businessmen and trade unionists tick. Yet they are the unseen visitors at every feast of economists, ingredient X in every set of indices. Because they are unpredictable, perverse, and human, the temptation is for Whitehall to dwell too much in the malleable world of statistics, and leave to heaven the awkwardnesses of Frank Cousins, Hugh Scanlon, or whoever the current trade union *bête noire* happens to be. Not to speak of businessmen who decline to fit into the economic predictions with their investment and other decisions.

This is all wholly understandable, and utterly self-destructive. The reason that the argument about growth must take place in Neddly is not because the accumulated economic wisdom of the CBI and TUC is absolutely essential for judgment (though it is useful). They must be there because the participation of the people they represent is central to the problems. Incomes policy is not a marginal issue that Whitehall can descend upon when some Minister or official becomes agitated about it. It lies at the centre of every other economic problem. In the past it has gone in and out of fashion, as politicians, civil servants, or academic economists found it more or less intractable.

That ought not to happen this time. The exercise which began in the NEDC this week is unlikely to produce quick results. But it cannot afford to take too long in producing at least some results. A consumer-led boom on its own will not last long enough to cover the period until we enter Europe. It is doubtful whether, divorced from other measures, it would generate enough confidence to create a worthwhile expansion in investment. (President Nixon's experience in a similar wage-price spiral discourages optimism). Stop will follow go as night follows day unless a deal emerges on wages and prices.

## Balance and the BBC

Everyone involved in the "Yesterday's Men" affairs has wasted a great deal of time and passion filing the wrong protests and answering the wrong questions. The BBC Governors are guilty too. Their weighty statement yesterday does not explain (nor, to be fair, does it seek to excuse) the main BBC mistake. This was that the two successive programmes broadcast by "24 Hours" to mark the new Parliament's first birthday were in no way balanced. "Yesterday's Men" was a personal documentary about a group of people who had fallen on politically hard times. Its counterpart was about the new Government's first year in office, about what it had done, and about what it hoped to do. One, with its theme song from the Scaffold, was entertaining and derisive; the other, played straight, was sober and less critical. This disparity was the BBC's big mistake. It would have been interesting to know how it came to be made, but the Governors do not say.

Politicians often make too much fuss about political balance on television. There is no need to measure each party's air-time second by second. Obviously the Opposition leaders have some grounds for complaint. For example, the producer, Miss Pope, wrote to Mrs Castle saying that the BBC would want to talk about the job of the Opposition and "what they (the Opposition

leaders) consider will be the important issues in the next four years." The Opposition leaders may indeed have discussed the important issues of the next four years in the recordings. But if they did Miss Pope left them out of the broadcast.

The Governors' claim that the participants "could have been under no doubt about the nature of the programme" is not justified. If the title mattered, as it must have done to those taking part, the BBC should have told those concerned that the headline above their heads would describe them as "Yesterday's Men." If much the largest single slice of time (11 minutes 33 seconds) was going to be devoted to the Labour Party leadership issue the BBC ought surely to have told the participants that this was the issue in which the BBC was most deeply interested. The Opposition leaders, or some of them, believe they were misled and they probably were. Miss Pope's letter to Mrs Castle, alone, suggests that the BBC's proposition was about a programme different in style and content from the one actually transmitted. The BBC will have to be more careful next time. So will the politicians. Whether they were wise to make as much fuss as they did is another matter. Politicians are public servants and deserve the courtesy of a fair hearing. On the other hand they cannot expect to be treated with deference or portrayed in the way that they see themselves.

## The baby of two countries

In the Desramault baby case the worst possible answer was the one proposed by a Versailles court two months ago—that the child should be shared between her French father and English mother for three months at a time. This was overruled by a Paris appeals court yesterday which decided that she should stay with her French grandmother pending the outcome of the divorce petition of the parents. The court felt the child was being well looked after in her grandmother's home. If that is so, then the paramount need of a child of 16 months for security and affection is probably best met that way.

Even so, a baby has been lashed by the law of two countries in an unholy mess. The French father has been able to block the return of the child to the English mother by appealing against the grant of three months' custody. He said he was afraid that once back in England she might be made a ward of court, precluding return to France. Now, if the divorce proceedings are long drawn out, as they could be, Caroline Desramault will be brought up as a French child—the first words she is now speaking are French. Her possible return to England later would then be all the more disturbing a joint.

What lessons can be drawn from this miserable legal mix-up? Lord Hailsham has made one important point—that in cases of this sort the

solicitor should always ask for a stay of execution so that a controversial decision of a lower court does not become in practice irreversible by the removal of the people concerned to a foreign country. Correspondingly, perhaps, magistrates should be instructed to invite a stay of execution pending a possible appeal to a higher court (for in the Desramault case the solicitor claims to have asked for a stay of execution, which is disputed by the magistrates). Clearly everything should be done to keep the option of appeal open. That is a relatively small but important matter of court procedure.

Much more difficult are the problems which arise when a case becomes involved in two separate and possibly conflicting jurisdictions. A significant number of contested child custody cases involve the departure of one parent and the child to another country. In the interests of the child some form of consultation between the courts of different countries may then be necessary. From a lawyer's point of view that might raise insuperable objections. Yet it ought not to be impossible if there were an international understanding that the welfare of the child (rather than the rights of the parents) was to be regarded as paramount. Lawyers concerned with human rights could usefully investigate what might be done.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

NORFOLK: There is an unusually fine display of flowering hogweed along our roadsides this summer. A cool and showery June so refreshed these plants that they were able to make extra sturdy growth, reaching its climax in the production of magnificent, dazzling umbels. Insects flock to these flower tables daily in great variety, and when the sun shines one can see long horned beetles, striped hover-flies, blue-bottles, and bees scrambling for nectar in company with a host of smaller insects. This situation is being widely exploited just now by crab-like flower spiders (Misumena catta). In the past week I have come upon hundreds of these plump assassins perched cunningly athwart the hogweed umbels. They are white with no more than two narrow purple marks on their bodies, so that perfect camouflage is achieved, such as one finds in praying mantids. I have noticed that they usually ignore or brush off small insects which approach them. They tend to single out only the largest insects as victims, these being mainly honey bees, bumble bees, and hover-flies. A single bite is enough to immobilise the prey instantly, and it is administered so deftly that a bee has no chance of using its sting in defence. One sizeable insect feeds the spider for 24 hours after which the shrunken carcass is dragged to the edge of the flower head and tipped out of the way. The spiders have a chameleon-like power for changing colour to match that of their floral seats. On valerians in the marshes they are pale pink, and on yellow irises and buttercups they turn the colour of pale gold. There is one exception to this rule, however. I have noticed that on blue flowers the spiders are always white.

E. A. ELLIS.

THE Government's White Paper on the terms of entry into the Common Market is a curious mixture. It shows signs of a shared authorship of Whitehall, Downing Street—and the Conservative Central Office.

The first part setting out the broad case for British membership of the Communities combines genuinely elevated and eloquent national argument with some polemical party in-fighting. The latter includes highly selective quotations from Harold Wilson who has been scrupulously careful over the years to set his belief in the advantages of British membership always against the background of fair terms. It is a judgment of the terms which is crucial at this stage and when it comes to the second part of the White Paper interpreting and explaining them there is at least one glaring gap. The vital question of the total burden on our balance of payments is ignored.

The Labour Government's White Paper of fifteen months ago, for which I shared responsibility, perhaps overdid it in trying to quantify the unquantifiable. We produced a range of figures which ran from £100 to £1,100 millions, and laid ourselves open to the charge that this was like saying that in the next Arsenal-Tottenham match the score was likely to be 10-0 to Arsenal or 10-0 to Tottenham or somewhere in between.

But the Tory White Paper comes close to denying that the match is on the fixture list at all. It confines itself to the calculation of £200 millions as Britain's net contribution across the exchanges to the Community budget at the end of the transition period, and does not list the other items in the calculation which might well double that figure. The Tories will greatly regret their reticence before they are done—all the more so since frankness could have done them no harm.

Even at the higher figure the entrance fee as the price of obtaining the opportunity of a higher growth rate which can be obtained in no other way is a good bargain. The White Paper quotes the now familiar figure that if joining a market five times bigger than ours and growing at twice our rate raises our own growth rate by only an extra half per cent of this adds £1,100 millions to the GNP by the end of five years.

But whatever the White Paper's sins of omission or commission, the central question for the Labour Party in Parliament is whether the terms which have emerged are similar to those the Labour Government expected to emerge when they committed themselves to negotiate.

I believe this is the instinctive test that will be applied to the Labour Party by a large body of the electorate, including many unenthusiastic about the Common Market. There is no getting away from it. I can only give a personal answer, and it is "Yes." Of course the terms are not ideal, but one never goes into a major negotiation—either as a politician, a trade union leader or a businessman—expecting ideal terms.

Considerably greater clarity over the sugar agreement would have been welcome, and of course it would have been good

## The game's the same

Mr George Thomson, MP, the ex-Labour Minister who would have been in Mr Rippon's shoes in a Wilson Government, explains why he finds the Tory Common Market White Paper acceptable



to carry the consent of the New Zealand Labour Party as well as the New Zealand Government to their terms. But the reasonable test can only be whether the governments whose interests are affected are prepared to acquiesce. It is the test a Labour Government would have been bound to apply.

Equally, one doesn't go into negotiations of this magnitude without some hope of success and some judgment of the terms likely to be available and whether they would be acceptable in the country's interests. I find no surprises in the terms that have so far come out. They conform broadly to my original hopes and expectations. I have already said that as the former Common Market Minister I would have been ready to commend these terms to a Labour Cabinet. I can find nothing in the White Paper's small print (such as it is) and there isn't much that is new) to persuade me to alter that view.

The Tories took over the negotiating posture which the Labour Government had adopted, and on the basis of which the Six had agreed to re-open negotiations. The Labour Government's negotiating posture rested on the series of selected essential issues set out by George Brown as Foreign Secretary in 1967. But they were restated as our position in the debate in February, 1970, after we had published our own White Paper.

That date is important because this fresh restatement of Labour's negotiating position and our subsequent acceptance of the invitation to Luxembourg occurred after the agreement by the Six for the automatic financing of the Community budget and the Common Agricultural Policy. The Labour Government still went ahead "in good faith and good hope" to try to negotiate acceptable terms on a limited number of issues.

The only substantial new development since that time was the deplorable Community decision to agree a fisheries regulation in advance of the enlargement negotiations. The Government have persuaded the Six to reconsider this policy, but it

remains an important unresolved issue.

The other matter of significance, which still awaits agreement is the transitional arrangement for capital movements. This affects the estimates of the balance of payments burden and the White Paper treats it very casually. Nevertheless, given the satisfactory way in which more difficult problems, such as sterling, have been agreed, I do not believe that either fisheries or capital movements will provide unexpected last-minute obstacles.

Nor do I consider the arrangements for the European Coal and Steel Community as representing any new issues—in spite of the melodrama of "secret" documents. This is merely another instance of the Government storing up unnecessary trouble for itself by being less than frank with Parliament.

The fact is that the Labour Government in 1967 after the most thorough and careful examination of the implications for nationalised coal and steel, declared itself ready to accept the Coal and Steel Treaty and "all the arrangements" under it. Of course this meant surrendering our separate national control of these great industries and pooling sovereignty in a Community of which we are full members.

But the key question of our right to locate new steel plants in the Scottish or Welsh development areas is entirely unaffected. Equally important, the British Steel Corporation will be able to set a single price which will cancel out for remote steel works the disadvantage of transport costs. This is what has happened with the nationalised Italian steel industry which has developed steel plants at Taranto and now at Reggio in the deep South.

But the detailed terms of entry—while important—must be seen in their proper perspective as a means towards a great end. This is the creation of a United Western Europe which will be able to give its future generations a quality of life as rich as anywhere else in the world.

The White Paper, for all its

imperfections, is right, now that the broad package of terms is known, to raise the level of debate from the price of butter to the price we are prepared to pay to enable the voice of Western European civilisation, so sadly muffled since the war, to speak on equal terms with any of the super-Powers.

This is a cause that is in the mainstream of the Labour Party's traditions of internationalism. Keir Hardie worked strongly for solidarity between the Labour movements of Germany and Britain as the basis for a United States of Europe. Today the need for the Labour movements of Western Europe to come together to control the multi-national companies gives practical impetus to this internationalist tradition.

In spite of this aspect, the Common Market remains for the Labour Party quite a different kind of divisive issue from Clause 4 or CND. These were arguments strictly within the boundaries of the democratic Socialist philosophy—fundamentalism v. revisionism; pacifism v. collective security.

The Common Market is one of these rare national issues where party criteria are irrelevant. The parties, like the nation, are divided; and it is right that they should be. The striking thing is the way so many of those who have had to face in government the realities of the limitations of British power—Conservative Ministers, Labour Ministers, now Conservative again—have been persuaded of the pro-Market case. I recognise that in the Labour Party over the past year opinion has moved the other way. In addition, the nation has been misled by a Conservative Government concentrating on divisive domestic policies instead of giving priority to creating common ground for the historic and difficult Common Market decision.

I hope, however, that the Labour Party is deciding whether to accept or reject the terms will bear in mind the damage it will do to its credibility as an alternative Government if it appears to repudiate in Opposition terms it was ready to seek when it had to face the realities of office.

There is no easy way out of this dilemma. There are strong and genuine convictions on both sides. Neither side can hope to impose its will on the other. Whatever collective decisions are finally arrived at, it is certain that party unity will best be preserved by an agreement to disagree on this matter and to concentrate on a united attack on Conservative domestic policy.

As for the Prime Minister, if he wishes to rise to the level of events, he should have the courage, and the imagination, to offer a free vote of a free Parliament. It is the only defensible posture for the House of Commons to take in the face of a public opinion that, while moving more in favour of British entry, has deep and legitimate anxieties.

Tomorrow: Mr Douglas Jay, M.P., makes a rather different assessment of the terms.

## EEC and developing countries

### TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—Mrs Barbara Castle, in a letter in the Guardian (July 5) attacked the European Community's attitude to imports of textiles, and particularly of Indian carpets. She did so on the basis of a letter she had received from an importer who said the Community duty was from 20-40 per cent on carpets and 23 per cent on mats. (In fact, the rate on carpets is 24 per cent.)

What the importer forgot to say (and Mrs Castle forgot to check) was that since July 1 the Community has been granting "generalised preferences" to 91 developing countries, including India and Pakistan, and that most goods from these countries will now enter the Community duty-free. Indeed, the Community expects a total of over 1,000 million dollars worth of goods a year to come into the Community duty-free under the new provisions, plus a further 350 million dollars coming in duty-free but under quota or special surveillance.

The Community is the first industrialised area to grant duty-free entry to manufactured and semi-manufactured goods

from developing countries under a generalised-preference scheme. Although Community textile producers have their problems, as have British textile producers, the Community has included textiles in its scheme.

Home manufacturers of carpets in the Community are particularly worried about the sale of their carpets. Nevertheless, knotted carpets (the type mainly produced by developing countries) are now able to come into the Community from the developing countries duty-free up to a limit of 70 million dollars a year. India will be able to compete on equal terms within this quota, up to a limit of a certain percentage of the total which applies to each exporting country.

Although jute products and coir (cocoanut) mats do not figure in the generalised preference scheme so far, the decision has been taken to meet the exporting countries in order to discuss preferences. The technical work on these is nearly completed: the first meeting with India will take place on July 12 and talks with Pakistan will start soon after. The Community's quotas for imports of textiles as a whole

have not been ungenerous. In 1962, when the first world agreement on cotton textiles was signed, only 5 per cent of the cotton goods sold in the Community were imported. By 1969, this proportion had risen to 17 per cent. Moreover, British entry into the Community means that the duty-free quotas for textiles from developing countries will have to be renegotiated and presumably increased substantially for the enlarged Community.

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant hailed the Community's generalised preference scheme for developing countries as "a concrete step towards the industrialisation of the developing countries and an example to the other industrialised countries" and as "an important stage in action to increase the export earnings of developing countries." Perhaps he would be regarded as a more impartial judge of the Community's efforts to help the poorer two thirds of the world than anti-Market Mrs Castle.

Derek Prag,  
Head of the London Press and Information Office,  
European Communities,  
London SW 1.

## The nature of eclipse: two answers to Philip Hope-Wallace

Sir,—The managements of the Ashcroft, Thorndike, Arnould, and "other new theatres" referred to by Philip Hope-Wallace on July 6 in his review of "The Devil's Disciple" at the new Shaw Theatre must surely be wondering what precisely he meant by his phrase "go into eclipse."

He asks if these theatres are full. I can certainly speak for my own theatre—it is full, not only during the evenings of our play season but all day long. Art exhibitions, films, concerts, young people's activities, good food—all these things make it a lively and exciting theatre, certainly not in eclipse!

Right now we have a Festival of International Films running for the month of July. In August we have Spectroscopie, with folk, jazz, mime, puppets and films for young people. During the past season we presented plays by Anouilh, Albee, Elliott, Shakespeare, Waterhouse and

Hall Puyet, Bernange, Beckett and Feydeau.

Seven out of the ten plays presented were reviewed by the national press and three of them were British premieres. It is a pity that Mr Hope-Wallace was unable to cover any of them himself, so that he could see what this particular theatre is doing.

Mr Hope-Wallace quite rightly hopes that the Shaw Theatre and all our theatres will present new and spirited plays and those of us who read script after script, day after day, cannot but agree with him and wish that this were possible. Let us hope that his somewhat puzzling remarks about our new theatres may open the flood-gates and that new and spirited writers will be submitting to us scripts which we can joyfully present.—Yours faithfully,

Hazel Vincent Wallace  
Thorndike Theatre  
(Leatherhead) Limited

Sir,—We were sorry to learn from his article in the Guardian (July 6), that Mr Hope-Wallace holds the view that this theatre has gone into eclipse. We ourselves do not share this view, and the average attendance of our audiences over the six years of our existence leads us to hope that, in the main, they do not share it either.

In the financial year ended March 31, 1971, the average attendance was the highest since our opening festival, being 83.6 per cent, but, with the exception of the year when the theatre was flooded, and the average dropped to 77.12 per cent, attendance throughout the six years has stayed between 82 per cent and 85 per cent, compared with similar theatres, a very good percentage.

When we opened in June, 1965, our declared policy was to offer as wide a range of entertainment as was practicable within the limitations of the

theatre and provided always that each presentation was among the best of its kind. We do not think that we have broken faith with our aim.

We have maintained a high standard of production, and among our presentations each year have always been new works including the occasional avant-garde play (such as "The Viaduct" by Marguerite Duras, which was the first version of the play now running at the Royal Court called "The Lover of Viorne"), but since the latter draw far smaller audiences than more orthodox offerings, and as a result lose their number must be limited in order that our programme remains financially viable. Incidentally, later in the year we shall be presenting a new play by Marguerite Duras.

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July 15



**THE** price we agreed to pay in September 1964 when we signed the defence and financial agreement with Malta was £51 million spread over that period. A new financial deal will be at the heart of any revised defence agreement, just as it was then, but Sir Duncan Watson is unlikely to be the first to raise the question of money.

The game he and Mr. Minto played yesterday morning must have been diplomatic poker in its purest form. Both men will have tried to bluff the other; the High Commissioner by pointing to the declining interest shown in Malta by the navy, RAF, and army alike throughout the 1960s, and the Maltese Premier by conjuring up the Red Bogie Soviet naval and air base astride the locked sea that guards the "soft underbelly" of NATO.

But Sir Duncan can hardly conceal from Mr. Minto that since 1968 there has been a significant revival of NATO interest in Malta that has been reflected in British military deployment there. For example the RAF was back on the island of pulling out its maritime reconnaissance Shackletons when NATO chiefs decided that increasing Soviet naval activity since the Middle East war demanded the creation of a special Maritime Reconnaissance Command to keep watch on the Red Fleet. Our contribution was to transfer No. 203 Shackleton Squadron from RAF Lydd, Kent, to Northern Ireland, and the aircraft will in due course be replaced by the new jet Nimrod.

It is true there has been no

The Government's answer to Mr Dom Mintoff's demand that Malta's defence agreement with Britain—and more important, the financial agreement that depends on it—should be revised, was conveyed to the Maltese Premier yesterday morning by the High Commissioner, Sir Duncan Watson. At the same time, Britain conceded Malta's request that No. 41 Commando Group should not replace the Devon and Dorset Regiment, which is pulling out of the island, until the two countries have sorted out their future defence relationship. David Fairhall, analyses the island's strategic value.

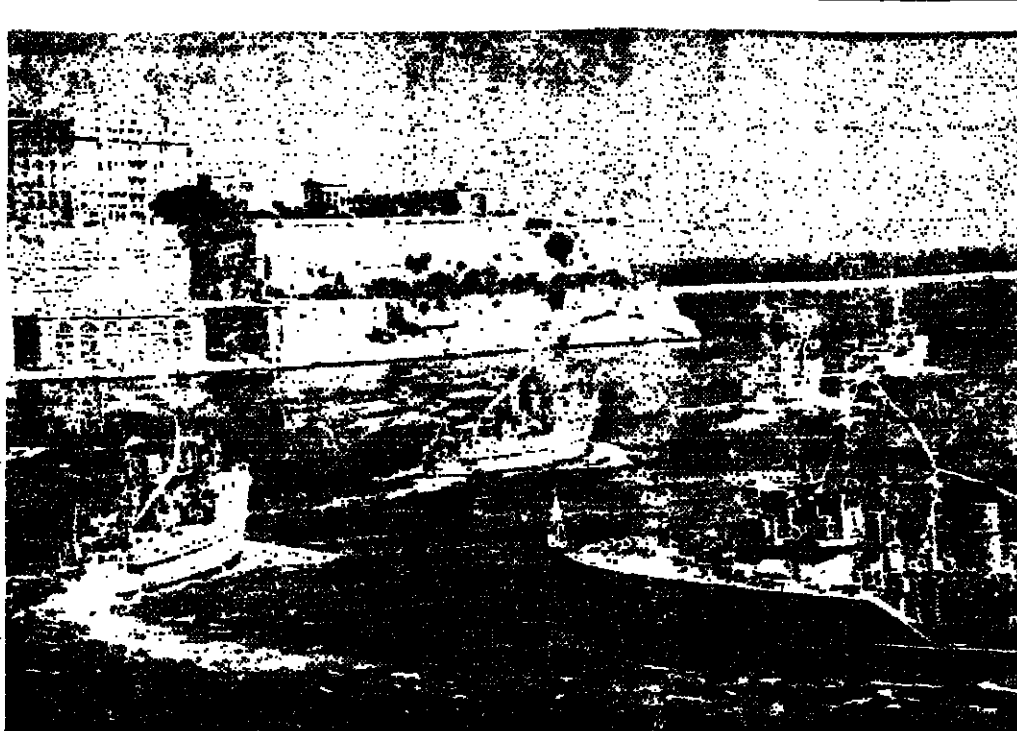
## Does Malta matter?

move to strengthen the army's residual garrison on the island, which normally consists of an infantry battalion reported directly to the Ministry of Defence in Whitehall. And the navy long ago handed over its big repair base to a commercial firm, keeping only limited maintenance facilities in Valletta Grand Harbour. This is largely because the modern technique of "offshore support" enables warships patrolling the Mediterranean to be based at sea, Portsmouth, just as units of the US Sixth Fleet can be based at Norfolk, Virginia—and take on whatever supplies of fuel, food,

and ammunition they need while steaming at 15 knots in the open sea.

However the facilities we do have, if only for minor repairs and recreation, are going to be more useful, not less, if we keep our promise to NATO to help meet the Soviet naval challenge. And when the navy's remaining aircraft carrier is phased out in the late 1970s, Malta would be an ideal base for one of the Durrance squadrons transferred to the RAF.

Air cover is the key to Malta's value to the Russians. The Soviet fleet is unique among the world's big navies in having no aircraft carriers.



Yet in the Mediterranean it is confronting NATO forces comprising two American carrier task forces that can be supported from a ring of land bases from Gibraltar to Turkey. Hence the immense importance of the facilities that have been granted to the Russians to operate reconnaissance bombers and, in some cases, fighters, from Egyptian, Syrian and Algerian airfields. Malta's huge airfield is better placed than any of these, bearing in mind that a fighter's radius of action is only a few hundred miles.

The British Government cannot have it both ways. It has echoed—or rather trumpeted aloud—the NATO plan-

ned programme of military, economic and diplomatic infiltration, bases in Malta would be valued primarily for their potential value in war.

Whether Mr. Minto is really prepared to deal in these terms seems doubtful. It would certainly not square with a policy of non-alignment. But from our point of view, as representatives of NATO, the position is quite clear. Malta is of little positive use to the alliance, but if the possibility of the Russians getting their hands on it really exists, it is worth paying more than the present to keep them out.

## Walking to war

by John Fairhall

**TO FIND** out what is happening in the guerrilla war in the Southern Sudan you have to go there on foot. Nothing substantiates the account of the situation brought out by a young American, Allan Reed, better than his track on the map—2,500 miles on foot.

His last walk lasted from February to June. Four and a half months of travelling with groups of Anya-Nya guerrillas, sleeping under trees, temperatures running up to 110 degrees Fahrenheit, avoiding the troops and helicopters of the Sudanese Government forces. He gathered, with the backing of films and tape recordings, a unique record of a civil war that has cost scores of thousands of lives, but remains the most under-reported conflict of the decade.

In London yesterday, Mr. Reed produced some of his evidence—photographs of the Anya-Nya blowing up railway tracks, villages burned, Southern villages of malnutrition. His journey itself was the most telling evidence. He and his Anya-Nya companions were able to travel over tens of thousands of square miles theoretically under the control of the Sudanese Government forces, without being attacked by the military or betrayed by the civilian population.

He rejects completely the Sudan Government's claims of success in winning over the Southerners. Nothing has changed under the Numeiri Government," he said. "The Khartoum troops are still burning the villages, and still forcibly taking away people and concentrating them in the 'peace villages'.

The hopes of the Southerners had risen when General Numeiri seized power in 1969. For a time they believed that the traditional exploitation of South by North might be ended and the promise of some degree of autonomy for the South carried out. "Perhaps Numeiri wanted to do these things and was a victim of the situation," Mr. Reed said. "Anyway the operations against the South continue."

Villages have been burned not once but half a dozen times over the years. The cattle that are the wealth and basic food of some tribes have been slaughtered or stolen. Grain stores and standing crops have been destroyed.

In the past the Anya-Nya forces have been split and sometimes feuding. But this year, Mr. Reed said, has seen the emergence of a unified Anya-Nya command, with the leaders of each region coordinating their operations.

He returned with the reorganised Anya-Nya to the western province of Bahr el Ghazal, where they planned the railway sabotage and attacks on Sudanese Government military posts. "There is no doubt about civilian support for the Anya-Nya," he said. "I saw civilians embracing the returning Anya-Nya. There were opportunities for the people to betray our small group to the Government troops but they did not take them."

The Sudanese Government forces have Russian arms and aircraft, the support of Egyptian and Libyan forces, and an echo of Vietnam—the Soviet military advisers. The Anya-Nya, said Mr. Reed, had only the weapons they captured or bought on the black market. He saw no evidence of Israeli arms, although he spent five weeks in the area where Israeli air drops have been reported.

In spite of the unequal firepower, what he had seen on his three long walks has convinced Allan Reed that neither side can break the military stalemate. "Only a political solution is possible."

**WHETHER OR NOT** Dan Smith is able—as he avowedly wishes—to return to public life after his prolonged legal ordeal, he has behind him a remarkable record of achievement in changing the physical face, the public image, and the self-respect of his native North-East.

Few Englishmen in recent history have made such an impact in the national and local sphere while working from a purely provincial base of public office. He brought modern concepts of town planning and local administration to a reluctant Newcastle upon Tyne while serving on and then leading the city council. He became an acknowledged expert in the field, was named "Man of the Year" by the *Architectural Journal*, and was appointed to the Steering Committee for the Buchanan Report, and to Lord Radcliffe Maud's Royal Commission on Local Government.

Along the way he virtually invented regionalism. The North East Development Council, the Northern Arts Association, and the Northern and other regional economic planning councils were inspired and pushed, if not actually created by him. The quality of Newcastle city planning and the performance of the regional bodies may not have reached the brilliance of the image in which he projected them but there is no denying the intensity and the value of the original vision and the enterprise involved in making them concrete.

It was all done with the thrusting hard work and flamboyance of a self-made tycoon who left school at 14 and organised for the LLP as one of the unemployed of the thirties. He was born in 1915

## The mouth of the Tyne

by John Ardill

at Wallsend on Tyne, a miner's son. His first job was as an apprentice painter; he was 32 before he owned his first painting and decorating business. He was first elected to the city council in 1961, the tough, independent-minded shipyard area of Walker—quintessential Geordie country—and 44 when he started the first of his four public relations businesses.

No one could accuse Dan Smith of being a truly original thinker. In thought and action he is essentially a middleman, an entrepreneur. He plucks ideas out of the air, juxtaposes them, puts them in a context, and sells them. His genius is to drain the minds of those who know about things and fill the minds of those who are able to do things. His talent is to know who these people are.

His mental habit, unfettered by formal education, is to see beyond the confines of any one man's knowledge or interest. He is a dedicated and expert listener, a formidable debater and an inspired lecturer. He leaves an audience bemused at the breadth of his message and hazy about the details. Reporters, looking to their notes, find themselves in the same position. They know there is a story and a quote but they cannot find a finished sentence. There are probably few completely accurate verbatim quotes in print.

He is a skilful and successful publicist for himself and his causes. His 68 registered Jaguar and his private passion for painting, writing poetry, playing the piano and watching Newcastle United were well-

known in his city council days. The chairman at Balmora's, the Newcastle music hall of Blaydon Races fame, called him "the mouth of the Tyne." He has devoted admirers and bitter enemies. "My opponents really hate me," he once told an interviewer. "And that goes for some of my own party too. But you can't disturb complacency without making enemies."

His business interests, in painting and decorating, public relations, and later, Tyne Tees Television, were kept in the background. He was scrupulous, as chairman of the economic planning council, about not attending or giving his name to events with a commercial connotation. In "Dan Smith, an autobiography," which came out after the Wandsworth charge was preferred, he wrote:

"One has to use the established power structure of our democracy in order actually to get things done. And here again, I have found myself exposed to accusations of graft and corruption in my public life, whereas I can vouch for the fact that during all my time with the Newcastle city council and later at Weibull House (the planning council HQ) there have been no cleaner administration in Britain. Getting things done is not synonymous with pulling a fast one."

If his power base has always been in Newcastle, his interests and his contacts have been international, and his aim has always been one stage ahead of his current concern.

He first came to attention as leader of Newcastle city council clearing the Scots-

wood slums and bringing in Wilfred Burns, now the Department of the Environment's chief planner, as city planning officer to replace the city as the "Brasilia of the North."

As city leader, he focused attention on the need for regional organisations and solutions. As chairman of the regional planning council—making an ineffective body the platform for powerful lobbying in the region's interest—he was looking beyond the defined boundaries of his patch to the concept of a region stretching from the Mersey to the Tyne, with universities as its intellectual and technological powerhouse and with a semi-autonomous role to play in a federal European community.

His concept of the "science city" project which he promoted as chairman of Peterlee New Town Development Corporation, was not just a means of modernising the industry and life of the region. The North-East, he thought, could give something to the American science complexes on which the idea was based.

It had something to give, he wrote, "because my people understand the way that communities tick. They know about the arts and leisure and living together. Given the economy, we could create a virtual Utopia. Given a ghost of a chance, we could set the world on fire with a qualitative contribution to the well-being of mankind. We could export ideas, and we could provide a pattern for similarly deprived regions and countries." That's a powerful impetus to keep bottled up.



Dan Smith

**PETER HAIN**, chairman of the Young Liberals and anti-apartheid campaigner, returned from Australia and the Springbok furore yesterday.



## Tours and force

**THE SCEPTICS** have come badly unstuck over the current campaign against the Springbok rugby tour of Australia. Their gloomy predictions that the opposition to the tour would not catch on in the apathetic and conservative Australian political climate proved unfounded as the campaign erupted with the arrival of the white South African tourists two weeks ago.

The controversy over apartheid in sport has tapped a moral conscience which many contended did not exist in Australia. For Australia is something of a political backwater. I was struck in my two-week visit by the parochial nature of the country's politics; there is very little awareness of international issues or concern for moral issues.

Instead, materialism and an almost nineteenth-century form of capitalism hold the stage—together with a fanatical devotion to sport. It is only fairly recently, with the growing radical consciousness in the universities, based on Vietnam, that issues such as apartheid have been opened up. Much of the present momentum in the campaign to stop the six-week white South African rugby tour—and also the cricket tour due to begin in October—can, however, be traced back to the Stop The Seventy-four campaign in Britain.

The success of the STST campaign made an enormous impact and has had continuing repercussions both in South Africa and internationally. It was a mirror-image of the tours to Britain of 1969-70, the Australian campaign has been modelled on the STST movement around a non-violent direct action strategy. The similar action between the two campaigns are striking. Almost overnight a politically explosive situation developed, and the Australian campaigners, initially mainly students, found themselves being sucked into the vortex of a massive protest movement.

Unlike the British campaign, however, they have received immediate support from the trade unions. With the start of the rugby tour several weeks away, the Australian Council of Trade Unions (the equivalent of the TUC) strongly opposed it. The ACTU president, Bob Hawke, who has blown a breath of fresh air through Australia in the past year, also hinted at a black ban on the all-white team.

This happened just as a major political row was brewing between the McMahon Government and the unions following increased trade union militancy and influence under Bob Hawke. Part of the present contention over the tour must be seen in the context of growing political manoeuvring between the Government and the ACTU, which is aligned with the main opposition Labour Party.

When it became clear, for example, that union threats had forced the country's major airlines not to transport the Springboks, the Prime Minister stepped in and offered the Royal Australian Air Force to the tourists, thus aligning himself with Mr

Vorster and apartheid. The team has in fact been flown about in a flock of light aeroplanes.

The impact of the campaign has, if anything, been greater than in Britain. It has captured the imagination of many and created a deep public debate. Out of this debate there is, I believe, a perceptible swing towards support for the campaign, even though a majority probably still back the tour.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the campaign has been the stand taken against the tour by six Australian rugby internationals. Sportsmen have been notorious for their failure to oppose apartheid in sport. And the stand of the six—Anthony Abrahams, Jim Boyce, Paul Richards, Terry Foran, Barry McDonald, and Jim Rotherham—is all the more courageous in the context of an authoritarian sports structure which does not tolerate dissent.

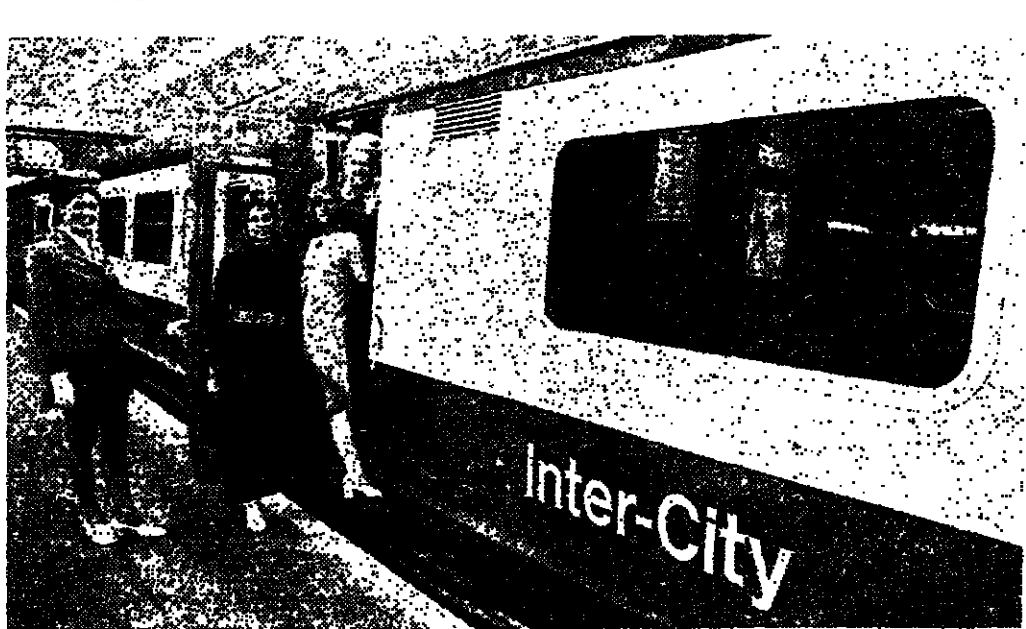
The demonstrations so far have produced a situation familiar to those who followed the STST campaign: rugby games played in an atmosphere of semi-siege, under the constant threat of disruption, and against a barrage of smoke-fires and whistles. The tour has been reduced to a state of farce as Springboks are spirited away into the night, billeted privately, or collected by the South African police by waiting cars at the edges of the runways. In these circumstances the cricket tour must surely be cancelled as it was in Britain. It would need the army to defend it if it were to start.

Of course, the Australian demonstrators face a political climate rather different from that under the Wilson Government. The ruling Liberal Party—which is no more liberal than Spino Agnew—is openly hostile and also seems determined to exploit the issue in the build-up to the next election.

The police have clearly consulted their British counterparts and are keeping a tighter rein inside the grounds than during at least the first half of the tour in Britain. In addition the police have confirmed their reputation for toughness: the match at Melbourne last Saturday produced the most shocking police action I have seen outside South Africa.

As activity is stepped up the opposition to the tour is being seen increasingly in a broader context, in keeping with the British experience. The racist aspects of Australian society itself are being exposed. The current campaign could act as a watershed for Australia on the race question if she is not to become apartheid's Pacific arm, which is how Mr Vorster sees her.

As well as keeping the world spotlight firmly on the tour, the Australian campaign is again posing an interesting dilemma for the white supremacists: are these sports tours any longer worth while as propaganda vehicles for apartheid, given that they provide a platform for something like a year of continuous anti-apartheid mobilisation and education in the host countries?



## Cooler by rail

by Peter Hillmore

**THE** grand old railwaymen of York had a good time of it yesterday, as they drove a party of journalists up the line, and then they drove them back again. And when we were halfway up, they told us all about the new air-conditioned coaches on British Rail's Inter-City high speed lines.

No Government could have objected to the way this nationalised industry handled its public relations. The only leak came from a water tank and officials discreetly mopped it up. The train left London on time and arrived in York early, complete with girls in hot pants, reclining gracefully on the seats as only girls in hot pants can.

The hot pants are an optional extra, but the cool coaches will soon be standard on British Rail's main long distance region, the line from London to York, complete with girls in hot pants, reclining gracefully on the seats as only girls in hot pants can.

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shut windows, so that if a train is late, passengers can at least sweat comfortably. British Rail yesterday filled a non-smoking compartment with harmless but pungent smoke, to demonstrate that the air-conditioning will circulate clean air every four minutes. Earlier, Mr J. Gummell, the Eastern region's deputy general manager, decided that the air-conditioning was too hot, and would in future be one degree under.

The whole air-conditioning project is an example of British democracy in motion. British Rail made great play in both their handout and speeches that these coaches will be the only ones in Europe with air-conditioning in both second and first class. But exclusiveness did rear its head in the planning stage. There are loudspeakers in each compartment and discussions were held at board level to see if there should be piped music to help the wheels go round.

"I don't want to bring class

distinction into this," said an official as he brought up class distinction. "But we thought that it might be alright for second class passengers, but the first class travellers wouldn't like it."

The new £30,000 coaches, with "ergonomically designed" seats, wall to wall carpeting, tinted windows, and, of course, air-conditioning, should be standard on all Inter-City lines by 1975. They represent all that BR can do for its passengers. In spite of the growing competition from air travel, BR has no plans to copy the airlines and show on-board movies.

Coffee will still be served by four stewards and not by lovely uniformed hostesses, and the driver does not intend to broadcast to passengers. ("Good afternoon, we are travelling at 100 miles an hour and the weather ahead is good. We are passing through Peterborough on your left, and our estimated time of arrival in York is 30 minutes behind schedule.")

## Wrong foot

**WHAT** was behind the great John Davies-Michael Foot imbroglio in the Commons on Wednesday? Davies rose and delivered his statement about the sacking of poor Will Camp from the Steel Corporation immediately after Skipper Ted's declaration on the Common Market. There followed a fierce exchange with the Labour spokesman, who claimed that Davies's statement was quite different from the text delivered to him in advance by the Department of Trade and Industry.

Apparently, Davies's civil servants, like most observers of the passing Commons scene, had expected Heath's statement and subsequent questions and answers to stretch at least half an hour, perhaps even the full hour. Instead of which, Mr Speaker cried halt and reminded all and sundry that there would be a full debate, with opportunity for everyone, soon enough. Ends Heath, time for Davies.

The trouble was that Davies's officials were not there and had not slipped him his statement, though

they had already sent it to Michael Foot outside the chamber. So Davies was left to remember what he could and make it up as he went along. Coolly and unflappably.

Visitors to the Department of Trade and Industry's spanking new building in Victoria Street are asked not to look too closely for two civil servants, hanging by their thumbs—the one who gave John Davies the wrong Wedgwood Benn quotation about Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, last month; and this week's laggard.

**FOLLOWING** in Hitchcock's footsteps, Norman Lear, writer, producer, and director of "Cold Turkey," a United Artists comedy about a whole town that gave up smoking, plays a small part in the film. He makes a brief appearance as a tobacco-deprived citizen, creeping on a park bench. "It took real acting," Lear says. He doesn't smoke.

## Peanuts

"ALL in all, it is a cosy bumb. Take out the formation, masturbation, defecation and prevarication and you might have a certain similarity to the juvenile gang in 'You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown.'" A New York critic's view of "Pork," Andy Warhol's first play, which was previewed off-Broadway and has its "world premiere" next month off-Shaftesbury Avenue at the Roundhouse.

"Pork" was written this year and is directed by Anthony Ingrassia, nine of whose New York group, Company Four, are to play in the London production. Any resemblance we are assured, to people living or dead is purely coincidental, though the hero and heroines are familiar enough: deadpan,

flaxen-haired voyeur with a camera at the ready, and such putative superstars as Amanda Pork and Vulva, a bitchy vamp played by a male actor in drag and a Southern accent.

According to his London agent, Cale, Warhol was persuaded to open in London rather than New York because of the record-breaking attendance for his exhibition at the Tate. The play moves on to Amsterdam, then hopefully to New York. If we'll buy one, we'll buy them all.

## Still life

A LONDON sculptor, Jesse Watkins, believes he is the first foreign artist to be invited to work in the marble quarry at Rilep in Macedonia. For some unexplained reason in French, arrived on his doorman this week inviting him to a 75-day symposium at Rilep.

He will work in the quarry alongside Yugoslav sculptors. "It is a great honour," he says. "So far only Yugoslav artists have ever been allowed to work there. They know me because one of my sculptures is in the Museum of Contemporary Arts at Kopleje." Only one drawback for Watkins, who is currently exhibiting at the Marjorie Parr Gallery in Chelsea. Any sculpture done in the quarry has to be left there for the Rilep National Museum, which owns the place.

## Old score

**WALTER SCHEEL**, the West German Foreign Minister, may be a welcome guest in Israel this week, but memories are far from stilled. The Israeli radio had to apologise the other day for presuming to play snatches of music by Wagner and Richard Strauss.

It was, a contrite spokesman said, "a mistake."

The programme was one of a series of musical plagiarisms. It was the spokesman who was at pains to point out, produced by an outsider, not a member of the radio's staff. The inclusion of banned German music, composed by men associated with the Nazis, did not represent a change of policy.

The producer of the series, Haim Alexander, an Israeli composer, said he included bits of "Till Eulenspiegel" and "Tristan and Isolde" because they were indispensable for demonstrating musical influences. He had not introduced them as a demonstration, but since he was asked he was against the ban.

## Escape clause

**LITTLE** local difficulty for newly rescued Harland and Wolff, which put its newly imported chairman, Lord Roschold, in a awkward position, was his first yesterday chairing his first board meeting in Belfast.

Both his lordship and the new Danish managing director, Iver Hoppe, who has not started yet, need work permits from the Northern Ireland Government. The Stormont Ministry of Health and Social Services, which issues the documents, has received no such applications from the shipyard.

With jobs scarce in Ulster, the permits safeguard the claims of local labour to what work is going against the depredations of Englishmen, Danes and others. Doctors, dentists, journalists, civil servants, clerical, entertainers, or anyone working for their husband or wife are exempt. So are "key workers," provided there is no comparable local talent. The Ministry kindly foresees no trouble.







# CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN BANKING

## Jill's Job became a Career

Like so many others, when Jill joined us at 17 after taking 'O' levels she only wanted a good job that wouldn't bore her to tears. After a short time with us she began to see the opportunities available to her.

For the first few years until 1968 she worked in branch banking. She learnt how to work the machines, did general office work and assisted the manager on the secretarial side. She showed potential and was soon handling jobs usually done by men in the Foreign and Securities departments.

Next she went to Advances Department, first in London, then Cambridge. This work involved lending large sums of money to companies. During this period she could see there were many opportunities for her, and started studying for the Institute of Bankers Examinations which took her three years in all to achieve.

Jill is now an Inspector's Assistant travelling all over the country. Every branch of the bank is inspected on a surprise basis at least every 18 months. Cash is counted, checks are made on advances, and the staff are interviewed to make sure everyone is happy, and so on.

Jill is now 30 and on the management ladder. In a few years time she could be a Branch Manager, earning an extremely good salary. Recent job evaluation is giving girls equal pay with men. We feel that if girls work as hard as well as men then they deserve the same rewards - in every sense.

Find out more by sending for our free booklet to Miss Doris Griffin, National Westminster Bank Ltd., P.O. Box 297, Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 3ES. Then come along and see us. We'll be pleased to answer all your questions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

I am taking/have taken ☐ 'O' ☐ 'A' ☐ CSE.

**National Westminster Bank**



a career in the City can be just as rewarding

## Your roots in their branches

by PETER MYTTON-DAVIES

BANKING as a career still suffers from an outworn image. Back in the days when ledgers were kept by hand, the early years spent in a bank were dull. Mechanised accounting changed all this years ago and, today, customers and staff alike are beginning to enjoy the fruits of "the computer revolution." Most of these fruits are sweet, few are bitter—except for the customer who wants a loan and is unable to satisfy the bank on the score of credit-worthiness.

For bank staff things are constantly improving. Think of Saturdays. The bank is a good employer which looks after its people from the time they start training until the end, providing they are honest and serve it properly.

Today the banks, particularly the clearing banks, pay a good deal of attention to staff training. The National Westminster Bank, for example, runs an impressive training centre in London to which new recruits come for an induction course lasting a week. Intake varies according to the time of year and the school terms, but the centre can cater for over 400 at any one time. Examination refresher courses may take two weeks, secretarial courses up to eight weeks. Recently a special course was started for bank messengers. The modern clearing bank takes a great deal of trouble over its staff training: in this respect, "NatWest" is probably in the lead.

A bank career makes its strongest appeal to those leaving secondary and grammar schools and most newcomers to the joint stock banks, whose branches are so much a part of the High Street scene, are between 16 and 19. However, the 20s, even the late 20s, are not necessarily too late for men.

Intelligent girls may start as early as 16 even, in some cases, without GCE. Men are usually expected to have four "O" level passes although some embark on a successful banking career without even these modest attainments.

Banking staff are encouraged to study for the diploma examinations of the Institute of Bankers. Certainly possession of a diploma helps with promotion. It also admits the candidate to associate membership of the institute. In Scotland the appropriate body is the Institute of Bankers in Scotland: Ireland also has its own institute.

Study for banking exams is usually undertaken at commercial colleges or by post. There is also a part-time day release scheme in operation. Some technical colleges also provide training. The work involved in gaining a diploma is well worthwhile for, today, it is believed that half the men now embarking on a banking career will ultimately attain executive status. With the projected growth of banking, many will become branch managers. So the diploma is worth having. Pay is, perhaps, less attractive than in some other careers, but here the banks are catching up, probably because they know that to offer security alone would not be enough to attract the right type of recruits.

### Clearing banks

In addition to the general work of the clearing banks there are specialist functions which offer interesting career prospects. These include such things as executorship and trustee work. There is also the Bank of England, banker to the Government and note-issuing authority, consultant to the Treasury and responsible for the operation of exchange control.

The Bank of England is also the registrar for Government and other stocks and banker to the principal commercial banks in this country and also to the central banks of Commonwealth and other countries. A career in the Bank of England differs considerably from that in a clearing bank because of the nature of the work and responsibilities of a central bank with close ties both with Whitehall and the City. Job satisfaction and status can be considerable—security could hardly be better.

The merchant banks also offer interesting career possibilities to those with a flair for financial matters. Here again, the work is different and is often concerned with takeovers, mergers and floating new companies. It has been said that the merchant bank does not so much provide finance as get it together. In some respects this is true. For those with a taste for business and a keen appreciation of financial matters the merchant bank may well provide a happy stamping ground.

The saving banks offer another set of opportunities and the appropriate professional body for those interested in this kind of banking is the Saving Banks Institute. The examination for those seeking to be admitted as associates is in three stages. Ultimately those enjoying this form of membership hope to become fellows—a status they cannot attain until they are 35 and been associates for at least 10 years. They must also have held executive positions in trustee savings banks for three years.

## He decided to join Barclays Bank.



## He hasn't stopped deciding things since.

Barry Nicholas is a decisive character. In his last term at school he decided on a career in banking. Then, offered two choices of employer, picked Barclays. (His line of reasoning—which we can't fault—was that 3,000 branches meant 3,000 management opportunities.)

Since that time it's been decisions, decisions all the way. He said he was going to become a cashier so fast that we couldn't know what not to do. And he did. Then he decided he could handle his branch's machine accounting. And he did that too. And now, at 24 he's rapidly gaining experience in a host of banking problems. Very valuable experience for someone like Barry because he has also decided to become one of Barclays' youngest bank managers.

Frankly, we don't see what there is to stop him. Barry's story is typical of the many young men on our Management Development Programme. If you think you have the ability to match his progress, we should like to hear from you. Ideally you will have two good 'A' level passes or an O.N.D. in Business Studies—in either case you could have earned for yourself some exemptions in the Institute of Bankers examinations. We are also interested in you if you have a useful selection of 'O' levels. Post us the coupon for our free booklet and find out what a Barclays career has to offer you.

To: The Staff Manager, Barclays Bank, 54 Lombard Street, London, EC3P 3AH.

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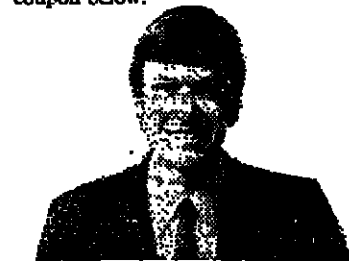
"My work there began as a junior clerk, you know, generally learning the business. But after four months, I moved onto higher things—as a cashier."

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Please indicate in which area you would prefer to work \*London/locally. (If your choice is London, please indicate \*Suburban/West End/City.) \*Delete where not applicable

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2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162



# PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

## University of Reading

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY**  
The Ministry of Education, Science and Arts has invited applications for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Physiology and Biochemistry. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Department, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG2 2AJ. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of Salford

### SAFETY ADVISER

Applications are invited for the post of Safety Adviser on a permanent basis. The successful candidate will be responsible for the safety of the University's buildings and equipment. He will be required to advise on safety matters and to coordinate safety measures. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Salford, Salford, Lancashire. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of Southampton

### LECTURER IN ENGINEERING MATERIALS ADVISORY SERVICE

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Engineering Materials Advisory Service. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of advisory services to industry in the field of engineering materials. He will be required to advise on material selection, processing and testing. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Southampton, Southampton, Hampshire. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## S.R.C./C.A.P.S.

### Research Studentships Chemistry Department UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CARDIFF

Applications from good Honours students in Chemistry are invited for the following Research Studentships. The successful candidates will be awarded a stipend of £1,000 per annum and a tuition fee of £100. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Cardiff, Cardiff, Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## OTHER

### PUBLIC

### APPOINTMENTS

### APPEAR ON

PAGES 12, 14 and 16

## University of Sheffield

### DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the post of Technical Assistant in the Department of Botany. The successful candidate will be responsible for the maintenance of the department's equipment and the preparation of glass slides. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, Yorkshire. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## OPEN UNIVERSITY

### INSTITUTE OF EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

### Senior Lecturer in Educational Technology

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Educational Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of educational technology. He will be required to advise on the use of educational technology in the classroom. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, Open University, Milton Keynes, Bedfordshire. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University College of Wales—Aberystwyth

### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

### RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection and analysis of economic data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University College of Wales—Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of Wales—Aberystwyth

### DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

### RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Research Officer in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the collection and analysis of economic data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Wales—Aberystwyth, Aberystwyth, Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of St Andrews

### INSTITUTE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Institute of Economic and Social Research. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of economic and social research. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, Fife. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of Sydney

### LECTURERSHIP/ SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of history. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

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## THE CITY UNIVERSITY

### ST JOHN STREET, LONDON, E.C.1V 4PS.

### DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

### LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Mathematics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of mathematics. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, The City University, St John Street, London, E.C.1V 4PS. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## University of Sydney

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Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of history. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

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Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer or Senior Lecturer in History. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of lectures and seminars in the field of history. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

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## University College Cardiff

### Chemistry Department

### POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the Chemistry Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of research in the field of chemistry. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the University, University College Cardiff, Cardiff, Wales. Closing date 31.10.1971.

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to be responsible to the Council for the general management of all services. Previous local government experience desirable but not essential. Ability to lead and manage vital. Preferred age 33-45. Salary between £4,250-£4,500. Reference: 30605 (P. T. Humphrey)

### CHIEF TECHNICAL OFFICER

to be responsible to the Town Manager for controlling all engineering services and the Architect's department. Engineering background and qualifications essential. Proven ability in managing large budget necessary. Age 33-45. Salary between £3,500-£3,750. Reference: 30610 (P. T. Humphrey)

All letters will be treated in strictest confidence and should be addressed to the consultants quoting the reference number.

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The position will involve the training of existing staff as well as the regular intake of new staff which is required to keep pace with the Company's constant expansion programme.

We are looking for an applicant aged between 26 and 35 with staff training experience within a financial or sales business. Qualifications or knowledge of programmed learning methods would be advantageous. Salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. Applications to: The Recruitment Officer, Refuge Securities Ltd., Speakers' House 39 Deansgate, Manchester M3 2BE

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## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

### POLYTECHNICS

### Newcastle upon Tyne

### Polytechnic

### Administrative Officer

Requires as soon as possible: To assist the Registrar and be responsible for the administration of the Polytechnic. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of administrative services to the Polytechnic. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, Newcastle upon Tyne. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## PLYMOUTH POLYTECHNIC

### RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

The Polytechnic is seeking several Research Assistants in the following fields of applied research and development: (a) Biological Sciences: The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of research in the field of biological sciences. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Polytechnic, Plymouth Polytechnic, Plymouth. Closing date 31.10.1971.

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## THAMES POLYTECHNIC

### SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited from good Honours graduates in the field of biological sciences for the post of Research Assistant. The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of research in the field of biological sciences. He will be required to advise on research methods and the analysis of data. The post is full-time and involves travel. The salary is £1,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Polytechnic, Thames Polytechnic, Wallington Road, Wallington, Surrey. Closing date 31.10.1971.

## THAMES POLYTECHNIC

### SCHOOL OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

### RESEARCH ASSISTANT

## SITUATIONS

## CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.

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